FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1843. [NO. 1350.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE Subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his customers, both from the town and country round, to his assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHES,

Consisting of Coats, Pants, and Vests, all of his own manufacture, which for style and workmanship cannot be surpassed by any Northern City. All of which he is determined to sell at a small advance for Cash. Persons wishing to furnish themselves, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Having received his *Spring and Summer Report of Fashions* from New York, he will be happy to wait on all who may want Clothing cut or made, at the usual low prices. All Work warranted as to fit and workmanship.

HENRY BAKER, Hay Street.
1 door East from the Store of H. & E. J. Lilly.
April 11, 1843. 49-4w

Rec'd per Steamer Fayetteville,
55 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
10 boxes Whitemore's best Cotton Cards.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 10, 1843. 49-tf

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES.
J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

$5 295 DOLLARS!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 22, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, April 29, 1843.

CAPITALS.

Prize of	$35 295	1 Prize of	$3 292
ditto	10 000	1 ditto	3 000
ditto	5,000	40 Prizes of	2 000
ditto	4 000	50 ditto	200
ditto	3 500	&c. &c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

THE MAMMOTH SCHEME!
$60,000! $30,000! $15,000! 10,000!
SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class M for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, May 27, 1843.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

Principal prize of	$60 000	4 Prizes of	$2 000
Prize of	30 000	5 ditto	1 750
ditto	15 000	10 ditto	1,500
ditto	10,000	10 ditto	1 250
ditto	8,000	50 ditto	1 000
ditto	7 000	50 ditto	500
ditto	6 000	50 ditto	400
ditto	5 000	100 ditto	300
ditto	4,000	100 ditto	250
ditto	2,500	170 ditto	200
ditto	2 311		

Besides Prizes of $150—$100—$80—$70—$60—$50—$40—$30—$20—$15—$12—$10.
78 Number Lottery—16 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $270 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 135 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 67 50
Ditto ditto 26 Eighth do 33 75

☞ For Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Lotteries address
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
April 8, 1843. 49-td-pd

☞ An account of each Drawing will be sent immediately after it is over, to all who order Tickets from us.

The Rockfish Company offer a superior style of 4-4 SHEETING, wholesale, at 6¼ cents, ninety days.
C. P. MALLETT, Pres't.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1843. 42tf

Cotton Yarns—price reduced.
C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.
February 18, 1843. 42tf

NOTICE.
ACCORDING to the provisions of the last Will and Testament of Robert Powell, deceased, the Subscriber will sell, at his residence in Richmond County, on the 1st day of May next, 4 or 5 likely NEGROES, on a credit until the 1st day of January next. Also, will be hired, 4 or 5 others, for the balance of this year. Particulars will be made known on that day.
P. M. POWELL, Surviving Executor.
Richmond County, April 6, 1843. 49-3w

KELVIN FOR SALE.
THIS well known and valuable LOT, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Pittsborough, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. Possession can be had immediately, the Subscriber having removed to his Plantation a few miles distant. The lot contains full 11 acres, with a fine grove, and large and well cultivated garden, which will be planted and ready for an occupant, a gardener being left in care of the premises. There are a number of young fruit trees that bore last season, a well of excellent water near the house, and a beautiful and *never failing* rivulet running quite across one side of the lot, and within it. The dwelling house and out buildings are sufficient for the accommodation of a large family, and well situated for the establishment of a female school or private boarding house. The situation commands a fine view of the village and adjacent country, and is within a short walk of the male academy, which is now in a flourishing condition, with every prospect of increasing prosperity.
Henry A. London, Esq., P. M., who resides near the premises, will give any further information that may be desired by letter or otherwise.
W. H. HARDIN.
Rock Rest, April 3, 1843. 48tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:
Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammoniac; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitatis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.
Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.
JAMES A. McRAE.
March 18, 1843. 47tf

Just Receiving by Steamer Cotton Plant,
100 BOXES Tin Plate, ½ x, from one of the best manufactories in England, a superior article.
40 boxes Tin Plate, (extra sizes,) x, xx, xxx,
2,000 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted sizes, No. 1 to 21,
50 bundles Russia, American, & English Sheet Iron.
20 bundles Hoop Iron, assorted, ½ inch to 1½ inch.
1,800 lbs. Sheet and Bar Copper and Copper Bottoms.
2,400 lbs. Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, & Lead Pipe, assorted.
—ALSO—
Tinners' Tools and Machines; Tin Plates; Brass Wove Wire, for milk strainers; Iron and Tinned Rivets; Kettle and Bucket Ears; Sauce Pan Handles; Scale Beams; Jack Chain Iron; Nests of Weights; 7 and 14 lb. Ring Weights; Brass Cocks, &c. &c. Together with every article in the above line, which he offers for sale on the most favorable terms.
JAMES MARTINE.
January 31, 1843. 39-3m

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—
Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.
BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.
☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.
He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of
MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,
Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles Whips, Collars, Trunks,
And every article in his line of business.
He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.
September 4, 1841. 66tf

LIST OF LETTERS,
REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, on the first day of April, 1843:—
Holaway Bennet, Jane S Buie, E Bishop, Thos J Bullis, Wm McB Bowen.
Mary Ann Collins, Mrs M Crosby, John Culbreath, John B Cameron, W G Chamberlain, Colin Campbell, John A Clark, Ann Collier, John D Cameron.
Thomas Dunn, Joel Dunning, Isom B Davis, Geo W Davis, H M Dawson, Duncan Darrack, Jesse B Doane.
Wm C Emmet, J Evans, Jun, Rachel Elmore, Beda Elmore.
Nancy Godwin, Gardner Grant, Thomas Glover, James Griffin.
Maj H Houston, Hiram Hill, Jane Henderson, James Hutchener, Hart Anderson & Co.
Mulcrey Johnson, Wm Jones, Daniel Johnson, (Robeson) Cade W Jones, Neil Johnson, (Moore.)
A G Kelly, Mary Ann King, Nathan King, Jr.
James Lucas.
Foster Mason, Sally Morrison, Malcom Monroe.
Robert McKethen, Arch'd McLellen, Alex McAlister, Jr, J L McLemore, Alex McLeod, Duncan McArthur, Arch'd McDuffie, Mary McDonald, Duncan McArthur, Rev Neil McKay, Rod'k McCrummen, (Robeson.) Alex'r McKethen, Arch'd McKethen, Daniel McDonald, Cornelius McLain, John L McMillan.
Thomas Nunalee.
Dr F W Pleasants, Pinkney Pleasants, Dan'l W Patterson, John Phillips.
Rebecca Reeves, Baldwin Richeson, Wm Reardon, Arch'd C Ray.
E Stuart, J E Stedman, Isaac Sterling, Henry Stuart, J Sullivan, Drury Smith, Bluford Simmons, B W Smith, Katheren Shaw, Wm Simmons, Wm Sampson Elisha Smith, Thos Smith.
Dr H M Turner, Wm Taylor.
Wm Vaughn, Johnson Vaughn, Billy Vaughn.
Susannah Worrel, Wm Winn, Jr, John Wilson, Margaret C Wheeler.
Wm York.
JOHN MAC RAE, *P. M.*

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.
HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving, in addition to his former Stock of Goods, Common and Fine CROCKERY, Stone Pitchers and Jars, Rio and Cuba Coffee, New Orleans Molasses, of best quality, in bbls., N. O. Sugars, Irish Potatoes, and unslacked Thomastown Lime, which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.
J. D. WILLIAMS.
January 10, 1843. 36-tf

PRIME St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar, Java and Laguira Coffee, and prime Porto Rico Molasses, for family use, for sale at retail by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 5, 1843. 48-tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
March 28, 1843. 47tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
THE Subscriber, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to him by Arch'd Cameron, deceased, will offer for sale, on Wednesday of Cumberland Superior Court, (if not disposed of before at private sale,) two Tracts of
VALUABLE LAND,
Lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, near the Bluff Meeting House, containing 1000 acres, more or less.
Persons wishing to purchase, will please make application to the Subscriber, or to James Cameron, who resides on a part of the Land. It will be disposed of in tracts to suit purchasers. Terms made known on the day of sale.
ARCH'D McLERAN, *Trustee.*
March 30, 1843. 48-ts

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1843.
Hugh Brown and wife, and others, *vs.* Caroline Black, Duncan Black, and others, heirs at law of Angus Black, deceased.
PETITION TO DIVIDE LAND.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Duncan Black, a Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Duncan Black to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.
Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in February, A. D. 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.
SHADRACH HOWELL, *Clerk.*
Issued April 1, 1843. 48-6w

PETERS' PILLS.
THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.
Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.
It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.
A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.
They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and or all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.
Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.
May 12, 1841. 49-tf

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.
COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 71, Maiden Lane, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of
DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,
At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country Merchants are requested to call on them.
They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia,
A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.
This article has been in constantly increasing use for 20 years past. Price 75 cents per bottle.
Hays' Liniment.
For the cure of Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough, Bruises, Sprains, and Burns, Sores and Ulcers.—Price $1 per bottle.
Kolmstock's Vermifuge,
A remedy for Worms, perfectly harmless to child or adult. Price 25 cents.
Dr. Lin's Balm of China,
For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.
Dally's Magical Pain Extractor,
A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortification, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.
Indian Vegetable Elixir,
A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.
Hewes' Liniment,
A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.
Lin's Strengthening Plasters,
For the relief of pains and weakness in the Breast, Back, or Side. Also removes the irritation of incipient Consumption from the Lungs to the surface of the body. So in Liver Complaints, Coughs and Colds. Price 25 cents.
Dr. Spohn's Headache Remedy,
For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.
Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.
January 18, 1843. 38tf

$50 REWARD.
THE Subscriber will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in Jail of a certain man who calls himself John Campbell. He was discovered, a few days since, in the upper part of Robeson county, making his escape with a negro woman belonging to Mrs. Campbell, of Marion District, S. C. The said Campbell is about thirty-five or forty years of age, light hair, about half of it grey; his neck has some appearance of being marked with small pox, and his chin has a hollow in it. He has rather an impediment in his speech, and walks with his body a little inclined forward. He had on a white hat with a broad brim, black jeans home-spun coat and pantaloons, tolerable fine. It is supposed that his true name is David Campbell. He was last seen at the house of Mr. Murdock Campbell, in the county of Cumberland, N. C., and in all probability he is still lurking about the said Campbell's.
GEORGE J. BETHEA.
Marion District, S. C., Oct. 17, 1842. 41-1m3m

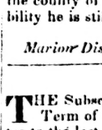
NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having qualified, at December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John Kelly, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all persons having claims, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
JONA. EVANS, Sen., *Ex'r.*
December 6, 1842. 31tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.
OLD LINE.
To sail punctually every week during the year.
Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.
THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.
JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,
40 HHDS. PRIME N. ORLEANS SUGAR,
10 half bbls. Fresh CRACKERS,
5 boxes SODA BISCUIT.
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
February 2, 1843. 40tf

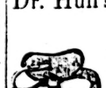
NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.
THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.
Printed forms furnished gratis.
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 40tf

TO THE LADIES.
Dr. Hull's Utero Abdominal Supporter.



THIS new Instrument, for the radical cure of Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, by external application, superseding the use of the objectionable Pessary, is confidently recommended to the afflicted as the means of perfect restoration to health, it never having failed of perfecting a cure, even under the most aggravated circumstances.
The Supporter has attained a very high character in Europe as well as in this country. It is adopted to the entire disuse of Pessaries, and all other painful surgical expedients, in the Lying-in Hospitals of London and Paris, and is universally recommended in Europe by medical men of the highest rank. In this country it is sustained by the leading members of the faculties of Colleges and Hospitals, and by all the eminent private practitioners.
Rooms have been furnished exclusively for Ladies, at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a lady is in constant attendance to apply Trusses and Supporters to female patients.
The above Instruments are for sale by
JAMES MARTINE,
Agent, Fayetteville.
Pamphlets describing its uses and application, can be had as above.
February 4, 1843.

HULL'S TRUSSES.
NOTICE TO RUPTURED PERSONS.



PERSONS afflicted with Ruptures may rely upon the best instrumental aid the world affords, on application to the Office, No. 4 Vesey street, New York, or to either of the Agents in the principal towns in the United States. Be careful to examine the back pad of Hull's Trusses, to see if they are endorsed by Dr Hull in writing. None are genuine, or to be relied upon as good, without his signature.
Many persons have undertaken to vend imitations of Hull's celebrated Trusses, and thousands are imposed upon in consequence. These imitations cannot be relied upon; they are made by unskilful mechanics, and are no better than the ordinary trusses.
Rooms have been fitted up at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, exclusively for Ladies, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a female is in constant attendance to wait upon female patients.
A constant supply of Hull's genuine Trusses will be kept by
JAMES MARTINE,
Agent for Fayetteville.
February 4, 1843. 40-13w

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1843.
Duncan Brown and Neill B. Brown,
vs.
John Brown, Gennet O. Kelly, Harriet O. Kelly, & John McDougald and Flora his wife.
Petition for the division of the Slaves belonging to the Estate of Malcom Brown, deceased, among his Heirs.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants reside out of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, and make defence to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and be heard accordingly.
Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.
Issued the 15th day of March, 1843.
46] SHD. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

FROM ALLISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE.

WASHINGTON.

Modern history has not so spotless a character to commemorate. Invincible in resolution, firm in conduct, incorruptible in integrity, he brought to the helm of a victorious republic the simplicity and innocence of rural life. He was forced into greatness by circumstances, rather than led into it by inclination: and prevailed over his enemies rather by the wisdom of his designs and the perseverence of his character, than any extraordinary genius for war. A soldier from necessity and patriotism rather than disposition, he was the first to recommend a return to pacific counsels when the independence of his country was secured; and bequeathed to his countrymen an address, on leaving their Government, to which there is no composition of uninspired wisdom that can bear comparison. He was modest, without diffidence, sensible to the voice of fame, without vanity; independent and dignified, without either asperity or pride. He was a friend of liberty, but not licentiousness; not to the dreams of enthusiasts, but to those practical ideas which America had inherited from her English descent, and which were opposed to nothing so much as the extravagant love of power in the French democracy. Accordingly after having signalized his life by successful resistance to English oppression, he closed it by the warmest advice to cultivate the friendship of Great Britain; and by his casting vote, shortly before his resignation, ratified a treaty of friendly and commercial intercourse between the mother country and its emancipated offspring. He was a Cromwell without his ambition; a Sylla without his crimes; and, after having raised his country, by his exertions, to the rank of an independent state, closed his career by a voluntary relinquishment of the power which a grateful people had bestowed.

It is the highest glory of England to have given birth, even amid transatlantic wilds, to such a man; and if she cannot number him among those who have extended her provinces or augmented her dominions, she may at least feel a legitimate pride in the victories which he achieved, and the great qualities which he exhibited in the contest with herself; and indulge with satisfaction in the reflection that that vast empire, which neither the ambition of Louis XIV nor the power of Napoleon could dismember, received its first rude shock from the courage which she had communicated to her own offspring; and that, amid the convulsions and revolutions of other states, real liberty has arisen in that country alone which inherited in its veins the genuine principles of British freedom.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

The Wonderful Ruins of Yucatan.—The work of Mr. Stephens, so long and so eagerly expected, has at last made its appearance. The delay has been occasioned, we understand, by the anxiety of Mr. Stephens and his publishers, the Messrs. Harper, to bring out the work in a style of elegance and perfection worthy of the author's reputation, and befitting his position as the discoverer of the rich mine for the artist, the antiquary, and the historian, from which he has brought to light these wonderful remains of aboriginal magnificence. The difficulty may be imagined, when we state that the text is illustrated by no less than a hundred and twenty highly-finished engravings, most of them from steel plates, and some of very large dimensions—the latter being designed to exhibit, with adequate effect, both the extent and the elaborate sculpture of the edifices represented. In the long, laborious, and diversified wanderings, of which results are given in these volumes, Mr. Stephens visited and carefully examined the remains of *forty-four* ruined cities, most of which had never before been seen by civilized men; and, indeed, the very existence of many was utterly unknown, so completely were they buried in the pathless forests of Yucatan. And the descriptions of these extraordinary remains are by no means the whole, or the most interesting feature of the work. There was abundance of adventure to be encountered and recorded, hazardous, exciting, and ludicrous; odd points of national and individual character to be seized; whimsical situations, laughable dilemmas, and eccentric personages to be daguerreotyped, as it were, by the lively pen of the tourist; and from these and other materials he has composed his work.

The National Intelligencer, noticing Mr. Stephens's new book, "Incidents of Travel in Yucatan," says:

In one great and original particular, Yucatan and its government present a spectacle which would gladden the heart of the *hardest* money-man in any country. They still preserve there a primitive currency, that knows no banks nor brokers, no sales upon time, nor charters, nor repudiation. Their money is discounted to them once a year from the trees on which it grows; and they can do what King Midas could not with his—eat it or make it into chocolate. In a word, grains of the cocoa-nut form their circulating medium. A hundred of them represent the smallest Spanish silver coin, the medio, which we here in the District of Columbia call euphoniously a fip. Mr S. thus gives the economical history of this coinage, which (it will easily be seen) presents a union of all, and more than all, that the hard-money system ever imagined: it will pass every where; it cannot be counterfeited; its value will be regulated by the natural laws of supply; it can (as we have said) be taken in either a solid or fluid form; and then, as it cannot be grown, like paper money, in towns, the husbandman alone will be the money-changer, and we shall have rural banks all about the land, one at every man's door.

"When the Spaniards first made their way into the interior of Yucatan, they found no circulating medium, either of gold or silver, or any other species of metal, but only grains of cacao; and it seemed a strange circumstance that, while the manners and customs of the Indians have undergone an immense change, while their cities have been destroyed, their religion dishonored, their princes swept away, and their whole Government modified by foreign laws, no experiment has yet been made upon their currency."

An Unfortunate and Dutiful girl.—Being on Fourth street last evening, some time after dark, we saw a large man moving towards us, whom we supposed, from the slowness and inequality of his gait, to be blind. A little girl whose head reached about as high as his elbow, had his hand, and appeared to be assisting him along. As we met at the corner of —— street, he seemed determined to go on, uttering an occasional oath in an indistinct tone, directed to his little guide. "No father," said she, in a sweet and tender voice; "no father, this is the way home—down this street, father." She finally succeeded in turning his course, and they proceeded along the pavement. At times he would make a lurch, throwing the girl quite off the sidewalk into the gutter. But she held his hand firmly, only exclaiming in a low tone, "don't father; oh father, don't." When they came to the door of the stairs which led to their lodgings in an upper story, he insisted upon going further. The daughter got before him and forced him back to the stairway, constantly repeating, and with a touching mildness, "this is the place, father; this is home—mother's here." "No it isn't, d—n you, it aint here," growled he, in a stifled tone of voice. She succeeded in enticing him about half-way up the stairway, then enveloped in darkness; but he refused to go further. Here the poor girl began to cry, and call for mother. Mother did not hear, and she left the father and ran up stairs crying bitterly. The mother appeared with a light, and exclaimed, "What's the matter?—what has happened?" but in a moment understood the affair. There the husband leaned over the banisters; his face upwards, stupid and silent. Her countenance was still free from the wrinkleless of age, fresh and mild. But this sudden discovery wrought a woful change in the face of the wife. Not a word was heard. The little girl did not make her appearance after she entered her mother's room, and the door closed upon those unfortunate beings who had once been happy. May Heaven bless that true-hearted child!
Cincinnati Chronicle.

Thieves.—There must certainly be a very dexterous set of thieves about New Orleans. The Picayune of the 26th ult., thus notices some of their doings:

The Third Municipality has been the scene of a series of burglaries and larcenies lately. On Thursday night a gentleman's dwelling was entered there and rifled of its furniture; even the very quilt which covered the bed in which he and his wife slept, was stolen. The cold of yesterday morning was the first thing to awaken them to their loss.

"You have pulled the quilt off me, my dear," said the lady.

"No, my love, you must have it all to yourself, for there's none of it over me," said the husband.

"Then it must be between the bed and the wall, my pet," said the lady.

"It is not, my duck," said the gentleman; "if you look on the carpet I'll engage you'll find it there, you always pull it off the bed."

"I don't" said the lady.

"You do," said the gentleman; and they both jumped up to find the quilt, but like the Irishman's flea it was no where. They now found that several articles of furniture, besides the quilt, were taken, and seemed somewhat consoled that the robbers did not take the bed from under them as well as the quilt from over them, and that neither of them had been removed."

Georgia Silk.—The Savannah Georgian contains an extract from a letter from Philadelphia relative to some cocoons produced near that city. The worms were fed from trees planted in worn out cotton lands. The letter is from a Mrs. McLanahan of Philadelphia, who makes reeling silk a business—paying the producer $5 per pound. She says of the cocoons from Georgia, that they were so superior to those raised in the vicinity of Philadelphia, that she exhibited them at the Franklin Institute, and was advised to manufacture them into satin, but the loom she procured not answering, and not being able to get one that would, she made it into a blue black Gros de Naples, which sold readily at $1 25 per yard.

The Georgian thinks that those who are not disposed to despond under discouragements which attended an embarkation into the business, will eventually be rewarded.

Statistics of Crime.—The number of convictions in the courts of record of the State of New York in 1842, was 1602,—of the convicts, 1491 are males, and 111 females: 609 are married, and 680 single; 650 have been temperate, and 473 intemperate; 880 were born in the United States, 100 are colored, and 2 are Indians.

The number of convictions in the courts of Special Sessions was 2741,—313 less than in 1841.

The Mesmerisers are making great capital out of the fact, which they state, that a man was mesmerised, and in that state had his leg sawed off without feeling any pain in the operation. One of the newspapers in some measure diminishes the wonderment of this "triumph of science" by mentioning the rather material circumstance that the leg was a wooden one.—*Cour. & Enquirer.*

The following article, which we find in the shape of a "Communication" in the Ohio State Journal, is entitled to the serious, and even solemn, consideration of every man in the country who is capable of comprehending the extent of such a calamity as the breaking up of this Government through wilful and factious resistance, by individual States, to the Constitution and the Laws.

FROM THE OHIO STATE JOURNAL.

The Crisis Approaches! There are clouds in the political horizon which portend evil. They overshadow the whole country. A storm is gathering before which the stoutest frames will tremble; and it will be well for the American People—for the cause of Constitutional Liberty throughout the world—if there be stout hearts and clear heads to meet the shock and turn the moral tempest aside

The refusal of a portion of the States of this Union to comply with the law of Congress prescribing the mode of electing members of the House of Representatives, if persisted in, is virtually *a dissolution of the Union!*

The law in question is undoubtedly a constitutional one. As such it is binding on all the States. It is the paramount law of the land, and cannot be disregarded or contravened without setting at defiance the law making power of Congress. *The work is then done.* The National Legislature ceases to possess a power co-extensive with the Union. The *States*, individually, are superior to the United States; and what remains of our Union?

Let us pursue the subject a little further. The law of Congress requires that the States shall be districted—each district to elect one member. Certain of the States refuse compliance. (The reason for this refusal may be separately examined, as well as the manner of complying with the law on the part of some of the States—neither can affect the question under consideration.) They refuse compliance, and proceed to elect Representatives to Congress under a law of their particular State.—When Congress shall assemble next December, and these pretended Representatives shall present themselves, what will be the consequence? If they be admitted to seats, what becomes of the law of Congress? If *one* law may be set at defiance, why not *two—three*—THE WHOLE? Who shall answer this question? Not Congress, for its power has ceased! *The law prescribing its own organization under the Constitution has been trampled in the dust!* To what higher power shall the appeal be taken?—To the People! Not so. *They have already decided it in the affirmative!* THERE IS NO HIGHER POWER. They have deliberately withdrawn from the reach of Federal legislation. The moral power has been exhausted. Nothing remains but force, brute force.

Shall force be resorted to—shall the experiment be tried! Ay, shall it! *And who shall try it?* Not one State in open conflict with another! That would be double treason; for the power of the States is equal, and they are forbidden by the Constitution to "engage in war unless actually invaded." Not the present Executive; for he has virtually provoked the approaching crisis, and invited the States to disregard the law. It is true, he is expressly enjoined by the Constitution to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." But what of that, when we think of his course in the Rhode Island rebellion, where he was equally bound to act under the Constitution.

But, says the quibbler, the Constitution also provides that "each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." True; and the same Constitution also expressly says: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, *shall be the supreme law of the land*; any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." The qualification of members must be adjudged *under the law*. All laws enacted in pursuance of the Constitution are binding. The judges of every State are bound thereby, as are also the members of the State Legislatures, and all Executive and judicial officers, "both of the United States and of the several States," by express provision. So that if one law may be disregarded, so may all; for by their oath they are bound to support ALL, not a *part*.

I repeat again, *a crisis approaches!* It is with fear and trembling that I watch its approach. Not that I fear my own powers of personal endurance—but I tremble for our proud Union, once the mark of the prize of the joyous sons of Liberty throughout the world. I would here adopt, with slight variation, as applicable on this occasion, the language of General Cass in a late letter to the Secretary of State: "I am clear in the belief that it is better to defend the outworks than the citadel—to fight for the first inch rather than for the last—to maintain our Union and the Constitution when attacked, rather than to wait till we have none to be attacked or maintained; and such, I trust and hope, will be the unwavering determination of every constitutional member of the next Congress."

MONTGOMERY.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Fate seems to take a special pleasure in falsifying Locofoco predictions, and proving, by the event, that they of that party are as little read in the Book of the Future as in all other books. In spite of all prophecy and prophets, the gold don't or won't or can't flow up the Mississippi; and, in defiance of all the Political Economy men, the price of foreign goods has, we believe, constantly declined, ever since the passage of the so-called prohibitory Tariff.

Now, what is to be done with these contumacious facts, that set all anti-tariff threats and promises at nought? What is to be done with this refluent tide of gold, the back-water of which perversely refuses to run up faster than the Father of Waters and his slippery children run down? And what, above all, is to be done with this abominable tariff, that is so far from raising the price of things—as it would do if it knew what it was about, or at all appreciated the merits of Locofoco statesmanship and finance!

But in truth (as some great author has said) the best-concerted schemes of mice and men will sometimes prove abortive. Democracy is happy at repealing laws; but those of Nature and of Trade do not always obey its behests—nay, pay no more respect to it than it does to them.

Now, since the fact proves that duties may be raised and yet prices fall, it is plain that there is a hole somewhere to be mended or "a screw loose" in the great truths of the Free Traders; and how is the matter to be explained by some better philosophy than theirs that is not constantly at loggerheads with results? Their system would be beautiful, could but better understanding between it and the course of things be brought about. But, as it only solves difficulties that have not occurred, and even then after a peculiar method of its own, which will not apply in this or any other practical case, one is condemned to seek somewhere else the elucidation of this anomalous affair.

In the first place, it is clear that a tariff which cannot be shown to have put a stop to the importation of any one class of foreign commodities must be rebaptized by some softer name than prohibitory; which is a pity, seeing that Messrs. Buchanan, Wright, and other distinguished free trade men supported it, and even claim to have been the main instruments of passing it. How came philosophers to do such a thing! And where was political economy about that time! Perhaps that sublime science was conning over a few other great names that shine out in the vote on the Bill of Abominations, as for example those of Messrs. Van Buren, R. M. Johnson, Woodbury, Benton, and some others.

But a tariff which permits the importation of foreign goods to such an extent that the market is over-supplied with them, so that prices keep going down, must clearly, after all, be a liberal one, at least in comparison with those of other countries. If foreigners send hither an overstock, it can hardly be for any reason but that they nett better prices here than any where else.

The facts seem strongly to imply that they still make a profit; and, as we nevertheless get what we consume cheaper than before, one would say that the duties must, after all, serve to diminish the producer's profits only, and come out of these, not the consumer's pockets.

Such is, no doubt, to a great extent the truth—as may easily be conceived when one considers the actual state of trade and industry in most of the manufacturing countries of the Old World. A long peace, the accumulation of capital, improvements in the arts and in machinery, and the starving condition of the workmen have there led to a general overproduction and large surplus stocks, which will necessarily be sent to the most inviting market, and there sold, not according to their cost or ideal value, but for what they will bring. Were the demand beyond the supply, we, the consumers, would have to pay the augmented duties; but, the excess being largely the other way, it is the foreign producer who has to pay them.

Who can doubt that, when our cotton crop is double the usual one, and the price falls in England, we should get less, instead of more, if England raised her duty on that staple! When the market is overstocked, it is the supply, and not the cost of production, which regulates the price. We beg Free Trade to ponder upon that very simple principle, of which its dreaming philosophy seems never to have dreamt.

FROM THE NASHVILLE REPUBLICAN BANNER.

Let the important truth never be lost sight of, that the State and Mercantile debt, which, to the amount of nearly *three hundred millions* of dollars, now hangs over the country, has been contracted *since* the adoption of that policy in the management of the General Government which decreed the abolition of a United States Bank and a protective tariff. That the existence of this enormous debt is one among the evils which have resulted to the country from the abandonment of the policy established by Mr. Madison, and which steadily prevailed through the succeeding Administrations up to the time General Jackson's edicts went forth, cannot be successfully controverted. All the sophistry and special pleading that can be brought to bear on the subject cannot conceal the fact that, while Mr. Madison's policy continued, the heavy public debt contracted during the late war was paid off, and that, so far from its proving burdensome or oppressive, under the wise and enlightened system by which the financial affairs of the Government were administered, every interest of the country prospered in a degree unparalleled in the history of the nations of the earth. In this connexion we will put a plain question or two for the calm and considerate reflection of the reader. Did not General Jackson *find* the country "prosperous and happy" when the reins of Government were committed to his hands? Were we not in possession of a sound, uniform, and sufficient currency? Were not the revenues of the Government amply sufficient for its maintenance and the gradual extinction of the public debt? Were not the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests all in a flourishing condition? These questions cannot be answered otherwise than affirmatively: but if any are disposed to doubt, we refer them to the messages of Gen. Jackson him elf, in testimony of the truth of the assertions. This point settled, we proceed to inquire by the use of what means it was that the country had attained to the prosperous condition in which General Jackson found it at the commencement of his administration? We unqualifiedly assert that a National Bank, and a tariff which had reference to the growing manufactures of the country as well as to revenue for the support of Government, were the main-springs which not only set in motion, but kept in motion, the steadily progressive prosperity which every interest of the country enjoyed. To establish this, we need adduce no other argument than that to be drawn from the *effects* which the abandonment of these measures in the administration of the Federal Government has produced upon those interests which were built up and fostered under their operation. Look at the agricultural interest. Compare the prices of the products of the farm (if indeed many products can be said to have any price at all) with what they formerly were—not the bloated prices of '36 and '37, we mean, but with the steady uniform prices of the days of the bank and the tariff. Turn to commerce. Behold the crippled condition to which it has been reduced; stimulated to the wildest excesses, turned loose without compass or guide, speculation crowded upon speculation, bank built upon bank; yesterday the country wallowing in fancied wealth, to-day involved in bankruptcy and ruin, with all the train of panics, suspensions, inflations, contractions, and what not. So too with the manufactures. Broken down or paralyzed by excessive importations of the pauper labor of Europe, we have seen the operatives turned adrift to beggary or starvation, and the machinery, with the buildings, rusting and rotting upon the hands of the bankrupted owner. Such, then, has been the experience of the country *with* and *without* a National Bank and a protective tariff. *With* them, the march of all our great interests has been steadily onward—a sound, uniform, sufficient currency was afforded—*a heavy national debt was paid off*. *Without* a bank, and under a declining tariff, which gradually abandoned the *protective* principle, prostration of every branch of industry has ensued—the curse of rotten State bank paper currency has been substituted—*a State and Mercantile debt of three hundred millions of dollars* has been *incurred*.

We repeat, let these indisputable historical truths never be lost sight of; and especially be it remembered that, while the Whig party are the earnest advocates of a restoration of the policy of Mr. Madison, modern Democracy insists upon the perpetuation of the present condition of things.

The Leaders of a Party.—The following paragraph is from the pen of Michael Walsh, one of the "unterrified democracy" of the City of New York. Speaking of the nominating Committee of the Tammany party in 1841, he says:—

"Three of them have been since sent to the State Prison for burglary; eleven to the Penitentiary for petty thefts; three committed suicide; one lives round the Tombs, by swearing men were in Ohio, when they committed crimes in this City; another died of the delirium tremens on the Five Points; and nine have been convicted and fined for playing thimbles on race courses.

How to Figure up a Whig Victory.—By the following chain of reasoning, the Jonesborough Whig makes out a Whig victory in Monroe county, Tenn: "A Mr. Swan, of the Democratic party, has been convicted of murder in the first degree, in Monroe county, in this State, and sentenced to be hung by Judge Scott. And a Mr. Burton has been elected to the Penitentiary for 1 year for hog-stealing, from the same county. The Loco-Focos of that county only had about *four* of a majority over the Whigs, and *five* of them have now been sent to the Penitentiary, and *one* is to be hung, so that the county is Whig."

The Columbia Chronicle says that the Whigs of South Carolina, who have been in a state of torpor for some time back, begin to exhibit returning signs of animation. A notice appears in the Spartanburg Journal calling upon them to rally to the rescue, and meet in convention at the Courthouse on the first Monday in the month, "to concert ways and means to be represented in the *Whig* National Convention, which is to meet in Baltimore on the third day of May, 1844, to select suitable candidates to run on the Whig ticket for *President* and *Vice President* of the United States for the next presidential term."

Great Britain buys annually of the United States sixty million dollars' worth of produce, two-thirds of which is cotton. Massachusetts buys of the other States forty-two million dollars' worth annually.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

DISGRACEFUL FRACAS IN THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

A most disgraceful occurrence took place in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, on Saturday morning, while the House was engaged in the regular business before it. The persons concerned in it are of the same political (Loco) party. The correspondent of the Philadelphia North American thus states the particulars:

HARRISBURG, April 8, 1843.

To-day, Mr. Sharswood reported from the Committee, articles of impeachment against Wm. Overfield, one of the Canal Commissioners, for attempting to bribe a member of the Legislature. While this report was under consideration, an event occurred, without its parallel in the history of Pennsylvania—no less than an attempt on the floor of the chamber of the House, and in sight of the assembled law-makers of Pennsylvania, to commit a homicide, to take life by violence and deadly weapons—by Mr. McGowan, a member of your county delegation from Moyamensing, Philadelphia. I proceed to give you an impartial history of the transaction.

This morning, the State Capital Gazette was issued, with the following article, under its editorial head:

"You shall both have office in the Custom House if you vote for the Tyler candidate for State Printer, as J. Porter Brawley said to McGowan and Bacon. 'Agreed,' was the response—and they did vote for him sure enough. In our next we shall hold up to the public gaze every man who has been bribed!"

To understand the above rightly, it will be necessary to state, that on the first day's trial in the Convention to elect a State Printer, Mr. McGowan and Mr. Bacon both voted for Mr. Bratton, the caucus candidate for State Printer! When the Convention met on Friday, for another trial, they both, unexpectedly to every one, voted for Dimock, the Governor's candidate. Charges that they were 'bought up' were then and have since been whispered about.

Immediately after copies of the paper containing the above article were distributed in the House, Mr. McGowan came up to Mr. Bratton, the publisher of the Gazette, who was standing to the left of the Speaker's Chair, back, near to the entrance of the room of the Sergeant-at-arms, and asked him if he was the author of that article? Mr. Bratton said he was. Mr. McGowan, it is said, swore at him—calling him a "d—d rascal," or some such term, and spit in his face, at the same time throwing the paper at him. Before he had an opportunity to do any thing more, Mr. Bratton caught him by the vest collar, but upon loosing his hold, McGowan raising a chair, something of a scuffle ensued, and struck Bratton on the temple, inflicting a rather bad wound.

Mr. B. then seized hold of the chair with both hands, and was pressing Mr. G. back, when the latter, relinquishing the chair, drew from an inner pocket, on the left breast of his frock coat, a dirk knife, raising it suddenly and turning it quickly in his hand, for a blow. Mr. Bratton at once dropped the chair and fled behind the Speaker's rostrum, and around to the right of the Clerk's desk, where Mr. Gowan caught up to him, and there, in the presence of the assembled representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, drove the unlifted knife into his back, but the blow alighting fortunately on the left shoulder blade, the wound inflicted, though an ugly gash, was not serious. No second blow was struck, we believe; for the members rushed in and arrested the further progress of the homicide.

The knife was taken from McGowan and proved to have been *bent into a curve*, by meeting with the resistance of the shoulder bone. The force and good will with which the blow was given may be estimated from this fact—though, it is possible that the impetus of the motion of running gave unusual force to the blow.

While this scene was going on, and after it had closed, the greatest and most intense excitement prevailed—the whole house was in commotion—the members rushed from their seats into the area before the Speaker's chair—business for the time being was almost suspended. After the knife was taken from McGowan, he proceeded to his seat; and Mr. Bratton was taken into the room of the Sergeant-At-Arms, and the extent of his injuries examined.

As soon as order could be restored somewhat, Mr. Deford offered a resolution to appoint a committee of three to examine and report on the circumstances of the assault, which was agreed to without debate, with an amendment, increasing the committee to five, and giving it power to send for persons and papers. The Speaker appointed the following members as the committee—Messrs. Deford, Elwell, Morris, Hahn and Skinner.

An hour after, a constable came to the door of the House, with a magistrate's warrant for McGowan's arrest, on the charge of "assault and battery with intent to kill." There was no power to execute the warrant on Mr. McGowan while he was in the House; but at the suggestion of some of his friends, he came out and surrendered himself, when he was taken before Justice Snyder, and bound over in $1000 for his appearance to answer on the charge laid in the warrant. The above is a plain statement of the facts as they occurred, without bias or prejudice of any kind.

A Fight too in the New York Assembly.—Passengers from Albany report a *fisticuffing* in the Assembly chamber between Mr. Lee, a member from Orange, and Mr. McMurray of New York city. They are political brethern (Loco Focos) both.

Arrest and Escape.—We have already noticed the arrest of Richard S. Graves, treasurer of the State of Mississippi, for embezzling the funds of the State. We now have to record his escape from the officers who had him in charge. From one of the papers we learn that Graves obtained permission of his guard to visit his wife in her chamber; and the guard, feeling too much delicacy to interrupt him, waited patiently for him to take his nap out, until at last, becoming weary, they knocked at the door, and demanded to see him. Mrs. Graves whispered and said he was asleep, and begged he should not be disturbed, and pointed to the bed where he was supposed to be reposing soundly. Later in the evening, however, the guard declared he had slept enough, and entered the room for the purpose of waking him; when lo, and behold! they found a lady snugly occupying the bed, and Graves missing. He, as appears, had dressed himself in female apparel, and walked out in presence of the guard. During the time that Graves was supposed to be asleep, a large likely negro girl went in and out of the room several times, and it is supposed he took the negro's clothes, blacked his face a shade or two, and walked out. The Governor of the State offers a reward of $1,000 for his apprehension. His defalcation amounts to about $140,000. He is described as about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches in height, with a high and somewhat receding forehead, light brown hair, approaching auburn.—*Balt. Sun.*

The Mississippi Defalcation.—The New Orleans Tropic says: "After all, Mississippi is not likely to lose so much by her Treasurer as was at first expected. We learn, verbally, from Jackson, that soon after the departure of Graves, his wife sent to Governor Tucker, requesting an interview. At first the Governor declined, but, on the lady's sending a second time, the Governor called on the lady, in company with Judge Buckner. Mrs. G. delivered to the Governor a package containing $96,000 in gold and Treasury notes, also a parcel containing State bonds.

The Vicksburg Whig hopes no one will arrest Graves—the absconding Treasurer—as the Governor has offered a reward of $1000 for him—and there is not a cent in the Treasury. The Whig is in favor of paying the old debts, and opposed to making new ones.

COM. MACKENZIE AND THE SOMERS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

We give below the charges and specifications brought against Commander Mackenzie, on account of the execution of the mutineers on board the U. S. brig Somers, and we add the finding of the Court Martial in all.

It will be observed that the result is an entire acquital on every specification and that the President of the United States has approved of the action of the Court.

CHARGE I.—*Murder on the high seas on board of a United States vessel.*

Specification first alleges that Commander Mackenzie, then commanding the United States brig Somers, did, on the first of December, 1842, on the high seas, in latitude 17 deg. 34 min. 28 sec., and longitude 57 deg. 57 min. 45 sec., without form of law, wilfully, deliberately, and with malice aforethought, hang, and caused to be hanged, by the neck, at the yard-arm of the said brig, until he was dead, Philip Spencer, a midshipman, then serving on board, thereby violating the 21st article of the 1st section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the better government of the Navy of the United States," approved April 23d, 1800.

Specification second alleges same thing in regard to Samuel Cromwell, boatswain's mate, and

Specification third, in relation to Elisha Small, seaman.

CHARGE II.—*Oppression.*

Under three specifications, the same as the others, except that they allege he did, without form of law, and without good and sufficient cause, oppressively kill, by hanging, &c. &c.

CHARGE III.—*Illegal punishment.*

Three specifications as above, except that they charge that he did, of his own authority, and contrary to the act of Congress in such cases made and provided, kill, &c. &c.

CHARGE IV.—*Conduct unbecoming an officer.*

Specification—In that he used taunting and insulting language to Spencer at the moment of his execution.

CHARGE V.—*Cruelty and oppression.*

Specification In that he habitually inflicted cruel and unnecessary punishment upon his crew.

Finding of the Court in the case of Commander Alexander S. Mackenzie.

On the *first charge* and its specifications the Court finds:

That the 1st specification is not proven.
That the 2d specification is not proven.
That the 3d specification is not proven.
That the 1st charge is not proven.

On the 2d charge and its specifications:
That the 1st specification is not proven.
That the 2d specification is not proven.
That the 3d specification is not proven.
That the 2d charge is not proven.

On the 3d charge and its specifications:
That the 1st specification is not proven.
That the 2d specification is not proven.
That the 3d specification is not proven.
That the 3d charge is not proven.

The *fourth charge* being waived by the Judge Advocate, and no testimony or evidence being offered to sustain it, the Court took no action upon it.

The specification of the fifth charge being de med by the Judge Advocate too vague, was waived by him. No one having complained to the Department of specific ill treatment, it could not be made more specific, as the Department had no particular information. The Court therefore took no action.

As far as evidence was offered under the 5th charge, the Court do find no proof of mistreatment of the crew of the Somers generally by Commander Mackenzie, nor of individual maltreatment, and therefore find it not proved.

The Court do therefore ACQUIT Commander Alexander S. Mackenzie of the charges and specifications preferred against him by the Secretary of the Navy.

It is announced in the Lexington (Ky.) Observer of the 5th instant that Mr. Clay would address the people at the next Fayette county Court, (Monday, the 10th instant,) at 12 o'clock, in vindication of the Whig party and himself in support of certain measures which have been recently assailed.

The Boundary Treaty.—The Journal of Commerce says: "We are happy to announce that evidence of an important and conclusive character in regard to the views of the Commissioners who negotiated the Treaty of 1783, on the subject of the North-eastern Boundary, has recently been discovered, and will soon be made known to the public. At present we are only at liberty to say that it *fully sustains the American claim*." The question of Boundary being now settled by treaty, it would be of little consequence what views have heretofore existed concerning it, had not the British journalists labored to produce erroneous impressions in Europe on the subject. Even now it appears to us to be a matter more of curiosity than of consequence.

National Intelligencer.

The Bostonians have been so very successful in their railroad operations, that, hard as the times are, they are about commencing another road to run from Boston to Fitchburg, a large manufacturing town in the northern part of Worcester county. This road will be about fifty miles in length, running midway between the Boston and Worcester and Boston and Lowell roads.

The Millerites attempted to lecture in St. Louis on the evening of the 29th. There was a tremendous assemblage, which became a tremendous mob. The lecturers were hooted at, pelted, and dragged from the stage on which they stood. They finally, however, made their escape.

A ludicrous scene occurred at a *private* lecture on Mesmerism and Phrenology in *our* city, the other evening. The lecturer, having put his subject into a state of somnolency, and while making experiments upon him, convincive of the *truth* of both sciences at the same time, he imprudently touched the organs of combativeness and destructiveness, (which were rather fully developed.) Instantaneously the subject appeared terribly excited with passion—he raved furiously—talked incoherently of war and bloodshed—doubled his fists, and finally laid the magnetizer sprawling on the floor. Great confusion now prevailed among the spectators—some ran, some shouted, some laughed, others roared; and the unfortunate mesmerizer was in evident danger of being teetotally catawampused. Luckily, at this moment, the assistant had the presence of mind to commence fingering the organ of mirthfulness, when the subject as suddenly desisted from fighting, and broke out in a big horse laugh!

No body about there disbelieves in Mesmerism now!—[*Macon Telegraph.*

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer of April 12.

THE ELECTION.

We have to record another defeat of the Whig Party. The *Loco Focos* have swept the city. By double voting and the manufacture of not less than three thousand Foreign voters, they have not only beaten us by a larger majority than on any previous occasion, but have even beaten their own most sanguine expectations.

Our only consolation is, in the knowledge that our friends have nobly done their duty, and that of the Native American votes, at least *two-thirds* were cast for the Whig ticket. Year after year the native-born American is converted to Whig principles; but it avails nothing against the constant naturalization of aliens, all of whom when first admitted to the exercise of the elective franchise, vote the Loco Foco ticket, because it is miscalled the *Democratic* one. Driven from the shores of Europe to seek an asylum in our free country, it is not matter of surprise that they should naturally sustain the party professing to be the only advocates of Democratic Principles; and consequently, nineteen-twentieths of the Foreign vote when first given, is in favor of the Loco Foco party.

But this is not the only cause of our overwhelming defeat. The Tribune of yesterday contained the following paragraph:

"*Pipe-laying in Earnest.*—The train of cars which came in last night from Philadelphia brought some TWO HUNDRED PIPE-LAYERS *who were immediately marched up to Tammany Hall under charge of certain officers of the Police, and attended by two notorious Loco Foco brawlers of the Third Ward.* These men will of course be distributed throughout the City to vote in the different Wards to-day."

Of the truth of this there can be no question; and when it is borne in mind that there are *seventy-seven* polls open, and that each of these men probably voted from ten to twenty times, we need not be surprised at the result. A band of *twenty-five* of these *imported voters* voted in the three first districts of the Third Ward, and one of them had succeeded in getting his vote in the fourth district, when their true character was discovered and the fraud upon that poll prevented. In short, the election has been carried by the practise of the greatest *fraud* ever known in this country—a system of fraud to which we are more than ever exposed by the great number of our districts without the registry of votes which constituted part of the system. It is only necessary for an unprincipled party to determine upon carrying an election by fraud under the existing system, and it is in their power to do so, without the possibility of its being guarded against.

GLORIOUS WHIG VICTORY IN ALBANY!

We have the very gratifying intelligence that the Whigs *have carried the Capitol City by a majority of nearly* 300—although at the last Spring Election the Loco Foco Mayor was elected by *six hundred majority!* Friend Humphrey, the Whig candidate has now a majority of 263!

They have, also, a decided majority in the Common Council. The news of this victory—achieved in the face of a fierce and unscrupulous opposition—only less profligate than that which defeated the Whigs in this city—is glorious and refreshing.

N. Y. Tribune.

New Bedford, Mass., elected her officers on Monday by nearly 400 Whig majority. Last fall, 50.

A WHIG VICTORY IN ILLINOIS.

The Galena Gazette of the 29th ult. contains the following:

GLORIOUS VICTORY!

The Clay Ball in Motion in Illinois!!!

Gloriously did the gallant Whigs of Jo Daviess acquit themselves yesterday. Notwithstanding the wily manœuvring of our opponents, and all their loud boasting that the "Coons should be skinned," we have carried the county by about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MAJORITY! The vote is the largest ever polled in the county. The result of this election should convince every Whig, that notwithstanding our temporary defeat in August last, we still have a decided majority in this district.

THE WHIG CITY FOREVER.

NEW ORLEANS RIGHT SIDE UP.

The Tropic says, the result of the Municipal elections in New Orleans on the 3d instant, is of a character calculated to fill the heart of every Whig in the Union with pride and satisfaction. The Whigs have literally swept the city, scarcely a vestige of Locofocoism or Tyle i-m is remaining. The Whigs have signally triumphed in every Municipality—have gloriously carried TEN of the THIRTEEN wards in the three Municipalities, and have elected TEN of the TWELVE members of the General Council.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

The results of the elections of town and county officers lately held in the State of New York, compared with the votes given at the late general election in that State, show that the Whigs are rapidly regaining the ground which they lost at that election.

Samuel Maclean, of Saugerties, N. Y., who lost an arm in firing cannon to celebrate the election of Harrison and *Tyler*, and was thus rendered incapable of pursuing his trade, was recently turned out of a paltry office by the efforts of the professed Tyler men of that place. The removal excited so general a disgust and indignation that Maclean has just been chosen Collector of that strongly Locofoco town by over 100 majority.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Sagacity and Affection of a Horse.—The following incident, narrated to us by a friend who witnessed it, is a striking evidence of the value of that noble animal, the horse. On Sunday evening last our informant, in company with a friend, whilst walking a short distance from town on one of our public roads, had his attention arrested by a horse which was standing very cautiously on three legs, and over the prostrate body of his rider, who, in a fit of intoxication, had fallen from his seat to the ground, and in such a position as to present his breast to the uplifted fore foot of the animal. Approaching cautiously, it was perceived that the horse's position was a very uncomfortable one. He was standing with obvious uneasiness on three feet, with the other carefully raised from the body of the man, whilst occasionally, as if in search of some rest for it, he would gently lower his foot until it came into contact with the body, when he would immediately raise it again. He stood perfectly still until his master was rescued from his perilous position, when he placed his foot on the ground to his obvious relief.

Charlottesville (Va.) Advocate.

The following prescription may be relied upon. It comes from a source entitled to the highest respect. The old gentleman, who furnished it, says that he has known it cure travelling horses in a few minutes so that they were able, in half an hour to resume their journeys and perform as well as ever:

Infallible Cure for a Foundered Horse.—If your horse founders over night, in the morning take a pint of hog's lard, put it in a vessel and make it boiling hot, clean his hoofs well, set his foot in the lard. Heat it for each foot, boiling hot; take a spoon and put the fat over the hoof as near the hair as possible, and he will be fit for use in three hours if it is done early in the morning. It is better to remove the horse's shoes, but I have made several cures without. I have tried this on many horses during a period of fifty years and have never known it to fail."

We learn that the Hon. Daniel Web[ster] left with the President of the United St[ates] on his departure from Washington, [his] resignation of the office of "Secretary [of] State," to take effect on the first day [of] May, previous to which he will retur[n] Washington. We have reason to bel[ieve] that our information is correct, and that [the] President is looking towards Virginia fo[r] successor. Mr. Tazewell, or Mr. Ste[ven]son, is thought of; but probably some circ[um]stances must be regarded before a decis[ion] is made between those two gentlemen, [or] among the numerous aspirants to dep[art]mental honors.

Surely Mr. Cushing may expect a pl[ace] in the Cabinet.—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

Heads to be brought to the Block.—The Wash[ington] nian of Tuesday evening, in an article, which is characteristic of the peculiar style of that paper, [but] is not clearly to be understood, alludes darkly to [a] cret spies in the departments at Washington, [and] intimates that it may be announced hereafter [that] certain heads of bureaux and *others* have lost [their] heads." Who these "heads of bureaux," are, [and] who the "*others*," marked in italics for the [benefit] the Executive, we know not; but from the hints [and] innendoes which are thrown out in the Madison[ian] and especially by its comments of last evening [on] certain rumors in connection with the Secretary [of] State, we should not be surprised if he were [one] of them. But whether Mr. Webster suffer by the [displeasure] of the President—that is choked off—or whether [he] will reluctantly resign his place—there is nothing [to be] more evident, if any faith can be placed in [appearances] than that he will, on ceasing to be a holder of [office] under the Tyler dynasty, become the object of [the] attack of the pensioned papers now in the service [of] the accidental President.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Correspondence of the New York Express.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1843.

The broom of reform is at work in the Treasury Department; Mr. McLaughlin has been removed from the Land office, and Mr Morris, son-in-law of Mr Spencer, has taken the place of Major Bibb. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—an office created at the request of Mr Forward by Congress, though not under that title. Minor removals will continue.

The case of Mr Barker is somewhat curious. In the mutations of politics. He was formerly Collector of the port of Philadelphia, whence he was transfered to Washington to fill the office of Controller of the Treasury. He was removed by Gen. Harrison and Mr Forward put in his place. When Mr Forward was appointed to succeed Mr Ewing, Mr Barker was restored by Captain Tyler, and rejected by the Senate. His services were known so valuable to the Department, that on the recommendation of Mr Forward, the Whigs made an office or clerkship for Mr Barker, the real duties of which were defined by calling him "Assistant Secretary of the Treasury." In the address of Mr Spencer calling the Syracuse convention, one of the chief grounds of attack on President Tyler, the restoration of Mr Barker.

Extract of a letter, received in Charleston, from the interior of Georgia, dated 9th inst.

"The spring was never so backward. Corn still unplanted. No inducement to plant. Most of our ablest farmers have sent their hands digging gold in the mountains. Many ran away in pedect defeat and bankruptcy. The sweeping swoop of the sheriff's unrelenting grasp, is felt in quarters of the Cotton growing regions. Citizens are flying for new homes in the far south and the west. Cotton cannot, nor will not be made at these prices. Those already involved can never pay their liabilities by growing it. But must sink deeper in irredeemable ruin. Others not involved will wisely give it up at once, and find other employment for their hands."

We copy the following from the Pa[lla]- (Ill.) Palladium of the 22d ultimo:

"*Most Distressing Occurrence.*—We are just informed of a most melancholy accident that has occurred on one of the prairies in the western part of the county. A family of emigrants, eleven in number, while on their way to Iowa, were frozen to death in their wagon. The horses stopped at a house, when the inmates, not seeing any one alight from the wagon, were induced by mere curiosity to make a close examination. Upon looking into the wagon they were horror-struck at the appalling spectacle which presented itself to their view.

"*The father and nine children were lying dead in the bottom of the wagon*, the mother, poor soul, the last survivor, was sitting up and holding the reins, as if driving.

"We did not learn the name of this unfortunate family, or from what part of the country they were removing."

American Manufactures.—The Boston Mercantile Journal of Saturday says: "The Niagara, which cleared to day *for London*, takes out 400 bales of cottons of *American Manufacture!*

Insanity.—A few days since, Mr. Edsailor in this city, was found in the woods about three miles from town, sitting on a log, with a Bible in his hand, awaiting, as he said, the second advent. Mr. Ed. has been attending the Miller meetings for some time past, and has become so maniacal that a jury, called in compliance with the law on the subject of insane persons, consigned him to the jail for public security.

The English Commissioners in the Sanitory Report, observe that "marriage improves the probability of life."

GONE AGAIN!

RANAWAY from me, on Saturday night last, my boy JOHN. He has a scar on the wrist of his right hand, occasioned by a burn. He is about 16 years old, bright mulatto complexion, lively and quick spoken. Any person taking him up and bringing him to me, shall be paid for their trouble.

F. MOORE.

April 18 1843. 50-1w

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, LOWER THAN EVER.

IN consequence of the reduction of duties by the *New Tariff*, the subscriber is selling his stock of GOLD AND SILVER LEVER, LEPINE, ANCHOR ESCAPEMENT, and other

WATCHES,

Of new and splendid patterns, and JEWELRY at Retail, at a considerable reduction from former prices, being much less than they can be bought for at any other place in the City. As he is constantly receiving all descriptions of Watches of the newest styles, direct from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment, and at much less prices at retail than any other house in America.

GOLD WATCHES as low as *twenty* to *twenty-five dollars* each. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought. All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned.

All kinds of Watches *repaired in the best manner and warranted*, at much less than the usual prices by one of the best workmen in the City.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
30 Wall Street, Up-Stairs.

New York, 1843. 48-2m.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19. 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

We understand that the Hon. Edmund Deberry is a Candidate for Congress in the 4th District, composed of the Counties of Anson, Richmond, Montgomery, Stanly, Randolph, Davidson, and Guilford.

The Hon. Edward Stanly has been unanimously nominated as the Whig Candidate for Congress in the 8th District, by the Convention which met at Washington on the 6th inst. There were 66 Delegates present, and Mr. Stanly was the first choice of all. His opponent, it will be remembered, is the Hon. A. H. Arrington, of Nash county, who was selected by a minority of the Locofoco Convention, after a hard struggle, and greatly to the mortification of Mr. Toole, and his Calhoun friends, who show signs of disaffection. The Whig majority in 1840, in the Counties composing the District, was 423; the Locofoco majority in 1842, with a small vote, was 659. The circumstances lead us to hope for the election of Mr. Stanly, in which hope we are strengthened by the animating language of the "North State Whig," the capital new Whig paper published at Washington. That paper says,—

All the proceedings of the Convention were open and public. There were no midnight caucuses, no assembling in secret conclave, with guarded doors. But the delegates met in the Court House, and there, openly before the assembled multitude, transacted the business for which they had been called together. And when the name of Edward Stanly was announced as the Candidate for Congress, such bursts of applause as resounded throughout that old Court House, were never before heard within its walls. A proud moment, indeed, must it have been to Mr. Stanly, had he been present. Gratified, indeed, must he have been, could he have heard the falsehood so unequivocally stamped on the assertion, made by a certain junto here, that his old friends and constituents regard him with coldness and indifference.

Never, we believe, has Edward Stanly stood so high in the esteem and affections of the people as he now does. Among all the delegates there was not one dissenting voice to his nomination. He was their first and only choice; and if he will consent to accept the nomination, he can and will be elected.

David S. Reid, of Rockingham, has been nominated as the Loco Foco Candidate for Congress, in that District. John Kerr or "Oil Poins" will, probably, be the Whig Candidate.

COUNTERFEITS.—We have several times cautioned our readers against Counterfeit One Dollar bills of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, and yet they still are forced into circulation, often for want of examination. They are very badly executed, the print looking more like a wood cut than an engraving. The paper is very thin, and inferior, and the filling up clumsy. A slight examination is sufficient to detect the cheat.

There are also in circulation counterfeits of both the Mexican and Spanish pillared hard dollars. The ring is bad; the Mexican is dark colored, like lead, the other whiter than silver.

"It cannot, I think, be questioned that Mr. Tyler and his Cabinet are the most dangerous enemies the Democracy has now to encounter. Their object (as announced by Mr. Cushing, in his famous speech) is to create a division of that party, by the aid of Executive patronage; and to raise up a spurious Democracy, in order to put down the old."

The above is an extract from a letter to the Globe, very conspicuously inserted in that paper. It is evident that the Globe is of the same opinion as its correspondent; for it almost forgets to war upon the Whig party, in the incessant fire it keeps up on Tyler, his Cabinet, and his friends. In one respect there is truth in the above remarks. A bold, open enemy, like the Whig party, is less to be feared, however strong, than a traitor, who is sneaking into the camp, with a profession of friendship on his lips, but falsehood in his heart.

Many circumstances tend to show, that there is a good understanding between the friends of Calhoun and Tyler, who were themselves old friends in the days of Nullification. The Spectator, the Calhoun organ in Washington, is very kind to Tyler, treating him with great respect, and speaking of him as one of those from whom the "Democrats" will select their candidate for President. The Globe's insight into this tendency to a coalition between them, easily accounts for its uneasiness.

It would be a curious result, if those apostate Whigs, Calhoun and Tyler, both entering the Locofoco party because the Whigs refused them preferment, should join their forces, and with the aid of the Executive patronage, muster strength enough to oust the genuine Locofocos from their own strong holds—secure the nomination of one of themselves over Van Buren. Let the fight progress as it may, the Whigs, thankful at being entirely rid of Tyler, have nothing to do with it. They stand by Henry Clay, and for him they are willing to do battle, against one or all of the "Rogues and Royalists," the Nullifier, or the Traitor.

The Raleigh Star says, "A friend, who has examined the state of the markets in other places, as quoted in the papers, has ascertained the remarkable fact, that Flour is higher in this city than in any other market known in the U. States—wholesale prices $4 50 to $4 75 per barrel."

The Star's friend must have gone a great way off to look for markets. If he had turned his eyes nearer home, he would have found the price of Flour, in Fayetteville from $4 50 to $5 25.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.—Many of the Millerites in Philadelphia sat up till midnight of Friday last, to witness the conclusion of all earthly affairs. They now say it is postponed till Sunday next the 23d.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES.—The reader will see to what a condition of contempt Locofoism is bringing the Legislative Halls of the country. The attempt to commit murder in the Pennsylvania House was followed by a motion to expel the offender, which he avoided by resigning. In the course of the debate, Mr Tustin threatened to *cowhide* Mr Hood, and at another time said, that before the adjournment there would be several persons on that floor *cowhided*."

Mr. Bandel appears to have been quite as successful in his experiments in Animal Magnetism in Wilmington as in this place. Among others, he magnetized a black boy belonging to a gentleman of Wilmington, who could not be aroused with all the efforts of Mr. B. and others, until he had enjoyed a four hours' nap.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Alabama, formerly of Anson County, N. C., to the Editor of the Observer:

"Notwithstanding I have removed from your State, and identified my interest with another, yet I still feel a deep and lively concern in every thing that pertains to the honor and interest of North Carolina. It was with mingled feelings of shame and mortification, that I read an account of the proceedings of your last Legislature. I had hoped that, in a crisis of so much interest and importance as the one under which they convened, that the "dominant party" would have been willing to have sacrificed something of party for the good of the State, and have met the Whig party in a spirit of compromise, willing, at least for the time, to have buried all minor party distinctions at the foot of the altar of their country's common good,—and to have united in an honest effort to do something to relieve the State from the distress and heavy pecuniary embarrassment pervading every portion of it. But alas! how much was I mistaken. Instead of that noble, high-minded, and magnanimous devotion to the true interests of the State, that we should look for in any and every legislative body, convened under circumstances of so much importance as those which brought together your last Legislature, we find nothing but political *huckstering* of the lowest order, filthy party management and manœuvreing, under cover of the darkness of night, and sundry other deeds of darkness, which probably would never have seen day-light, but for the disgraceful scramble for *place* and preferment between two prominent *sprigs* of the party in power. What a pretty comment that was, on the principles and doctrines taught and professed by that party. How strikingly did it illustrate that disinterested patriotism, that indifference to office, that sacred regard for principle, which has ever been claimed as characteristics of the *pseudo Democracy* of our land. Well and in truth may we exclaim, "*O tempora, O mores.*" However many and rich may have been the laurels the Hon. Bedford Brown gathered during his Congressional career, they have certainly degenerated into willows. The many petty instances of a slavish devotion to party, which marked his career last winter in Raleigh, indicate a littleness of mind and a contractedness of principle and feeling, that would disgrace the veriest sert of the worst autocrat that lives.

"I had intended to say something of the course and conduct that marked our last Legislature, but my sheet and candle too are most out. As to our currency, they did the best they could, and all they could, under the circumstances; but the *districting* of the State on the *basis* of white population alone, is such an outrage on Southern rights and Southern feelings, and such a concession to Northern fanaticism as, in my estimation, should fix a stamp of eternal reprobation on that body."

MESMERISM.—We are half inclined to think that our very grave good friend who writes as follows is convinced, though "against his will," that there is something in Mesmerism:—

"And so it appears, you, too, have given in to "Mesmerism." Well, I really think you ought to beg old Ritchie's pardon. He would, doubtless, readily forgive you, as you would myself and others who are now a little incredulous, should we be forced to give in too.

No argument that can be used, nothing that can be said, "though even one were to rise from the dead," will ever command credence. It requires something more—precisely that which it took to convert you—demonstration, seeing with our eyes, hearing with our ears, and testing with all our powers. And when all this is done satisfactorily, and not till then, we would be fools indeed not to believe. For my own part, I have paid little or no attention to the subject, and to the various articles which I have heretofore met with; as I have ever viewed it as part and parcel of witchcraft or jugglecraft; and if the thing had been kept far off among our Northern and Western brethren, I should have been content to let it pass. But it has now been brought so near home, and so many persons of intelligence, who have witnessed the performances, exhibitions, or demonstrations, testify to the truth, that I have become a little curious to know something about that which, if not real, is yet so near it as to impose upon and deceive so many cautious, prudent, and wary gentlemen. I have consequently been trying some experiments, and have found a person, a servant girl of mine, 13 years old, whom, in a few minutes, I can put into such a sleep that she cannot be roused by any thing I have yet tried, except that of reversing the operations used in producing it. When she is in this state, her arms will stand in any position I may place them, but she will not say one word when spoken to, nor give any *certain* evidence of sympathy between us, &c. &c. I could detail, however, several little circumstances which occurred, but as it may have all been nothing, and would look stronger on paper than it really was, and, moreover, might induce you to think that *I believe* in the thing, or that I *ought* to do so from the evidence, I will forbear. When I commenced writing, I did not intend saying as much as I have said, but after getting on the subject, I thought perhaps it was due to you to say thus much about my little trials. Don't you feel ashamed to talk or write about it? If so, you know my feelings.

SWEET HOME, Union County, N. C., }
April 4th, 1843. }

E. J. Hale, Esq.—Dear Sir: The Election for our County offices being over, and thinking it might interest some of your subscribers, (particularly the friends and acquaintances of the parties,) to know the result, I herewith send you a statement of the Poll:—

For Sheriff—William Wilson		23
	Col. John McCollum	10
For Superior Court Clerk—D. A. Covington		15
	L. M. Lemmons	11
	Grove W. May	2
	W. H. Simpson, Esq	2
For County Court Clerk—Hugh Stewart		21
	Joseph J. Draffin	6
	Joshua Sikes	4
For Register—Thos. P. Dillon		16
	Rev. George Little	9
	Moses W. Culbertson, Esq.	6

Special Court.—John McCorkle, Eli Stewart, Arch'd Laney, James Doster, and Marcus Austin, Esquires.

This Election was by a Special Act made by the Magistrates of the County. Those having the highest number of votes are duly elected.

An arrival at New York brings Liverpool dates to the 4th ultimo—two days later. There is nothing new, either in politics or business.

FROM CHINA.—A great riot occurred at Canton on the 7th of December, in which the natives indulged their animosity to foreigners, and particularly the English, by burning a number of their buildings, and destroying a large amount of their property.

TEXAS.—Santa Anna, President of Mexico, has liberated Jesse Robinson, one of the Texans captured at Bexar, and made him the bearer of propositions for peace between Texas and Mexico. Santa Anna proposes, that Texas should acknowledge the sovereignty of Mexico; Texas to form an independent part of Mexico, to be represented in the General Congress, and to make for herself all local laws; and elect all local officers, civil and military. No Mexican troops to be stationed in Texas; a general amnesty for past acts; Texan rights of property in lands and slaves to be sacred, and no laws affecting religion to be passed.

It is not at all probable that Texas will assent to any terms which place her under the sovereignty of Mexico—unless it be, as one of her citizens suggests, to gain time, with no idea of keeping faith in the arrangement.

REVOLUTION IN ST. DOMINGO.—The revolution in St. Domingo has been successful; and President Boyer has formally abdicated and fled from the Island.

A GREAT DISCOVERY IN MESMERISM.—Dr. Gibbes, of Columbia, whose experiments in Mesmerism we have heretofore chronicled, writes to the Editor of the Charleston Courier as follows:—

"*I have paralyzed the tongues of two ladies so that they could not use them until I gave them permission.* Numerous and respectable witnesses were present and saw the process, and the ladies were both "wide awake." My first impression was, *entre nous*, that my discovery would be of immense practical value in domestic life, where an inordinate action of this member existed, but a moment's reflection satisfied me of a serious difficulty—*it must be perfectly at rest for a few minutes*, while the influence is being developed; and this, you know, in certain cases, is "a thing impossible."

At the late Term of Wake Superior Court, nearly the whole week was devoted to the State Docket. William Pully, found guilty of manslaughter, in killing Josiah Lewis, was sentenced to be branded, and imprisoned six months. Two negroes, a man and a woman, were convicted of Murder, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 19th day of May next.

A special Term of the Court was appointed to be held on the 3d Monday of June next, to dispose of the civil Docket.

Our excuse for noticing the following, is, that it raises a question of veracity:—

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

"*Mendacity.*—What will not a reckless partizan say against his opponent to suit his purposes! The last Observer says "Mr. Van Buren has distinctly asserted the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia." We have never seen any such "distinct assertion" by Mr. Van Buren, and however unpleasant it may be to our feelings, we are bound to pronounce it a base slander upon Mr. Van Buren, and to caution the public to believe it not, until the Observer produces the *proof*, for which we hereby call, and the which if he does not produce, we shall set him down, before the public, as a reckless calumniator.

Again—(from the last Observer.)

"In the heyday of Jacksonism, it was publicly and unblushingly avowed as the principle of action of the old chief, that he would use the offices of the country to reward his friends and punish his enemies."

We are constrained to pronounce the above to be untrue; for as sure as 3 and 3 make 6, so surely did not the Democratic or any other party, ever "publicly and unblushingly avow" any such thing. It is unreasonable, and carries falsehood upon its face."

We really did not suppose that there was a single individual with the slightest pretension to political information, much less one who has set himself up for a teacher, who was so ignorant of the A B C's of politics, as to make the above assertions. But we were mistaken. And we are called upon to prove what every body except the Editor of the North Carolinian well knows to be true. Fortunately we can furnish him with the proof from a source which he at least will scarcely dispute. We refer him to *his own files*, for the North Carolinian of April 11, 1840, in which he will find a letter from Mr Van Buren to Walter F. Leak, Esq., a prominent member of his own party, as follows:—

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1840.

I have received your letter of the 21st inst. and can have no objection to say in reply, that the sentiments expressed in my letter to Junius Amis, and others, on the 6th March, 1836, and substantially repeated in my inaugural address, are not only still entertained by me, but have been greatly strengthened, by subsequent experience and reflection.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't. serv't,
M. VAN BUREN.

To WALTER F. LEAK, Esq. Chairman, &c.

The following is an extract from the letter to Junius Amis, which he will find in the same paper, viz: the North Carolinian of April 11, 1840:—

"As anxious as you can possibly be to arrest all agitation upon this disturbing subject, I have considered the question you have propounded to me with a sincere desire to arrive at the conclusion that the subject in relation to the District of Columbia, can be safely placed on the same ground on which it stands in regard to the States, viz:—the want of constitutional power in Congress to interfere in the matter. I owe it, however, to candor, to say to you, that I have not been able to satisfy myself that the grant to Congress, in the Constitution, of the power of "*exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever*" over the Federal District, does not confer on that body the same authority over the subject that would otherwise have been possessed by the States of Maryland and Virginia; or that Congress might not, in virtue thereof, take such steps upon the subject in this District as those States might themselves take within their own limits, and consistently with their right of sovereignty.

"Thus viewing the matter, I would not, from the lights now before me, feel myself safe in pronouncing that Congress does not possess the power of interfering with or abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia."

And this Editor, thus ignorant of these things, ventures to employ the terms, "reckless partizan," "base slander," "reckless calumniator," &c.

As to Gen. Jackson's "rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies," we quoted the identical language of the U. S. Telegraph, Gen. Jackson's own most favored organ, well remembered by those who remember the occurrences of the early days of Gen. Jackson's administration. That paper, speaking for the Administration, did publicly and unblushingly avow it as its rule of action, that the public patronage, the honors and emoluments of office, would be used to "reward the President's friends and to punish his enemies." And this was no idle threat. THEY WERE SO USED, during the whole of that reign. If the object were worth the trouble, we think we could, by a search among old files, refer to the date of the U. S. Telegraph in which the declaration is made. But our readers, we feel assured, entertain no doubt on the subject. As well might it be denied, and we called on to prove, that Gov. Marcy, in the U. S. Senate, boldly and unblushingly avowed it as the doctrine of his party, that "to the victors belong the spoils." And as well might it be denied that he meant by this declaration, that the offices of the country belong to the victorious party.

Our Whig friends should bear in mind the indignation of the North Carolinian. It amounts to an unwitting admission that Van Buren is not sound on the subject of slavery, and that the spoils doctrine is as vile a one as we have always contended it to be.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—Late Manchester (England) papers give an account of the confession of a cold-blooded murder and robbery committed on the 26th of April 1817, twenty-six years ago, for which four innocent men were hanged on the 6th of Sept. 1817. The persons murdered were, Margaret Marsden, housekeeper, aged 75, and Hannah Partington, aged 20, servants of Mr. Littlewood, whose house was robbed of £160, a gold watch, &c. There was strong circumstantial evidence against James Ashcroft the elder, David Ashcroft, James Ashcroft the younger, and William Holden, who were accordingly condemned and executed, all of them most solemnly asserting their innocence to the last. There never has been any doubt about the guilt of these men, until Thursday the 9th ult., when an old man, aged 74, named John Holden, the uncle of one of the men executed, being on his death-bed, confessed that he had committed the murder, but not the robbery. On the next day he died.

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The following articles exhibit the *disinterested* motives of Tyler in foisting himself into the Locofoco ranks. His new friends cannot complain. They taught him to play the Traitor, and must now suffer from his apt scholarship.

FROM THE NEW YORK AURORA OF THURSDAY.

"*The Election—Final Result.*—The ascertained result of the election, on Tuesday, is even more glorious than we stated yesterday. Never was a poor set of devils so tetotaciously and catawampously chawed up and exfunctificated as the Whigs. Their writhings yesterday were dreadful to behold," (and so on.)

FROM THE SAME PAPER.

"*Now* commences, we presume, *the struggle* between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun. We say a struggle, because it is not doubted that, between the two candidates, Mr. Calhoun is by far the strongest in this city; and his free-trade doctrines and anti-tariff principles will give him additional strength with the mercantile community. He has also with him the young and ardent portion of the Democracy, who believe and say that Mr. Van Buren has had his full share of honor and office. What, then, is the position of the friends of President Tyler between *these two belligerents, and probable irreconcilable enemies?* To stand by our principles and by our men.

"Convinced of our strength, we are fully satisfied that our interest and duty is to increase the friends of President Tyler in every direction; *to strengthen his position by the removal of Whigs from office, and the appointment of* TYLER MEN—Democrats, it is true, of the old school, but still the friends of John Tyler—respectable and honest men, carrying the force of public opinion with them, but still the true friends of the President. It is neither policy nor expediency to appoint the peculiar friends of Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Calhoun to office—to strengthen one at the expense of the other. Towards both *we* should sustain *a neutral position*, but remain true to ourselves.

"*It is impossible to reconcile the conflicting interests or the conflicting claims of these gentlemen by any temporary arrangement.* What follows? Why, the Democratic party will *compromise the difficulty* by continuing a democratic Administration in power. It cannot be otherwise—*a democratic Administration will never be driven from power by the democratic party!* particularly to reconcile the quarrels *between two aspirants for the Presidency.*"

The Globe says with great force,—

"The power which Mr. Tyler now wields, was obtained from the enemies of the Democracy. If he is faithful to those from whom he derived, he must be hostile to the principles of the Democracy. If he is perfidious to the party which conferred his present high trust, then he is unworthy the confidence of their adversaries, whose favor he now seeks."

Many cattle and hogs have died during this Spring in the Western part of North Carolina, as well as in other States, from the severity of the weather, want of food, and disease.

A street fight, with pistols, occurred at Marion, Perry county, Ala., lately, between Martin A. Lea and Napoleon Lockett, in which Lea and a bystander, Capt. E. M. Stevens, received wounds which resulted in the death of both. The parties were all "respectable."

Backing your Friends.—By last Mail, we received from a friend in the Western part of the State, the names of TEN new Subscribers. He adds—"I could send you more, but I will send none, that are not *perfectly good.*" This is a way of "backing your friends," that means something. Like the Frenchman's sympathy, in the well-known story of the loss of the poor man's cow, it is a substantial and *tangible* evidence of hearty good will. The favor, in the present case, is the more acceptable, because wholly unsolicited; never having, that we are aware of, exchanged a word with the gentleman in question, on the subject of our subscription list. We hope it may have the effect of "provoking others to good works."—*Raleigh Register.*

Mr. James S. Mims, of Fayetteville, has been appointed Professor of Oriental Languages in the Furman Theological Institution, at Winnsborough, S. C., and has accepted the appointment.—*Wilm. Chronicle.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 15, Steamer Fayetteville, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, J D Starr, S W Tillinghast, G McNeill, A W Steel, W S Latta, Huske & Son, and J McNeill, of this place; and for J Stanly, J & R Gilmer, J A Smith, Cane Creek Company, T Caldwell & Son, W S Gilmer, A Lindsey, R Gruin, W W Elms, D C Lilly, W & T Boner, J McRae, W G Mears, J & W Murphy, D Parks, J Hadley, and H B Edin, of the interior.

Also, on Monday evening, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boats T J Curtis and Commerce in tow, with Goods for C P Mallett, E J Hale, S W Tillinghast, D A Ray, Dr Cameron, E Fuller, G McNeill, T S Lutterloh, Z Burroughs, G Deming, Nott & Briggs, J Huske & Son, G & H McMillan, J A McRae, D Shaw, W McIntyre, P P Johnson & Co, H Branson, J Dodd, W H Bayne, J W Wooten, S & R S Cain, T Pearce, H & E J Lilly, T J Curtis, E W Willkings, J Waddill, Jr, C J & R M Orrell, Wm McGary, B Rose, and J M Rose, of this place; and for sundry merchants of the interior.

☞ The River is in good boating order.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

April 5.—Schrs. Henry Chase from New York, Sterling from ditto. 7.—Brigs Dirigo from New York, Apphia from Boston, Olive Branch from Baltimore; Schrs. Wm. Young from New York, Alnoic from ditto, Chappelle from Warren, R. I. 8.—Brig Grand Turk from New York; Schr. Jane from do. 9.—Schr. Lydia from Charleston. 10.—Schr. Volusia from Savannah. 11.—Schrs. Sarah Ann from Philadelphia, George from Charleston, Genoa from Prospect, Maine.

DEPARTURES.

April 5.—Schr. Brainerd for Matanzas. 6.—Brig Packet for St. Lucia. 7.—Schr. Gen. Wm. Washington for Baltimore. 8.—Schr. Jonas Smith for New York. 10.—Schr. J. T. Bertine for Mystic. 11.—Schrs. Constellation for New York, Alaric for ditto, Henry Chase for Cienfuegos, Rich'd Thompson for Philadelphia.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—This unrivalled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures of diseases that are recorded in the annals of history, thus proving conclusively it is capable of fulfilling the high aim and purposes for which it is designed. Patients suffering for years from various chronic constitutional disorders, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in travelling and doctoring, and suffering all that human nature is capable of enduring, have, by the use of a few bottles, entirely recovered their health.—Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, Ulcers and painful affections of the bones, ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches and various cutaneous eruptions, are effectually cured by its use. Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and fluids generally will be speedily and effectually removed by this invaluable medicine, as its operation is peculiar and consists in removing the cause of disease by entering into the circulation and passing through the general system. Where obstructions to its favorable operation exist, they are removed as it passes along the alimentary canal; hence the patient will feel and know the sensible operation of the Sarsaparilla from its curative powers.

For farther evidence of its value, see certificates of cures in different papers.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co., No. 273 Broadway, (Granite Buildings,) corner of Chamber street, New York.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday afternoon last, Dr. JAMES C. SMITH, in the 29th year of his age.

Gifted with a mind of more than ordinary compass, he had improved his native powers by cultivation, and if a martyr-devotion to studies incident to his profession, and laborious assiduity in medical practice, might be thought to give promise of eminence in the walk of life he had chosen, our deceased friend certainly possessed the prospect, had he lived, of distinction. But, by the fatal termination of an illness of a very few days, the promise of professional honors has been blighted; the possessor of talents of more than ordinary brilliancy has been called to render in an account of his stewardship; society has lost the benefit of his useful labors, and himself been forced to resign his earthly calling.

If, as a *physician*, Dr. Smith was *esteemed*, as a *man*, he was *beloved*. The qualities of his mind were not more bright and vigorous, than the affections of his heart were warm and tender. The one might have emblazoned him in the records of an enduring reputation, the other actually embalms his memory, as it were with precious ointment, in the deepest feelings of those to whom while living he stood related. A father bewails in him the loss of a dutiful son; a wife, that of a tender and devoted husband; a circle of brothers and sisters, one whose fraternal conduct was such as to bind more closely the chain of family attachment; while a community of friends, whom he had won by the urbanity of his manners and the openness of his character, show, in the expression of their regrets, how much they valued him—as the companion, at once communicative and instructive; as the ready sympathiser in the situation of his friends; the man whose morals were without reproach, and whose delicacy led him at all times to shrink from inflicting an unnecessary wound on the feelings of others.—*Com.*

In this town, on Monday last, MARY, only daughter of Mr Frederick T Ward, aged 2 years and 8 months.

In this county, on Saturday, Miss CATHARINE ARMSTRONG, daughter of Farquhard C Armstrong, Esq. aged about 20.

In Montgomery county, on the 11th inst., Mrs. SARAH GAINES, consort of Col. Jas. L. Gaines.

Departed this life, in Robeson county, on the 26th ult., at midnight, Mrs. EFFY McEACHIN, wife of James McEachin, and eldest daughter of Mr. Jno. Purcell, in the 41st year of her age. And while the community in which she lived, with her numerous relatives and friends abroad, together with the Church to which she was attached, unite to bemoan her departure from them, yet her loss will be more severely felt by her afflicted husband and her surviving children, (nine in number) all of whom, it may be said, are at that tender age at which they greatly need the counsels and care of a devoted and pious mother. But alas! she is no more. But although, in this afflictive dispensation of divine providence, they are called to lament, yet they sorrow not as those who have no hope; for it is confidently believed that their loss is her eternal gain. Those traits in her moral character which were the more prominent, were integrity, gentleness, and generosity; and those of her religious character, were self-distrust, humility, sincerity, and faith. In short, as a member of Christ's visible Zion, her deportment was always amiable and her walk consistent; and notwithstanding her departure was unexpected to many of her friends, yet it is hoped she was prepared to meet that important event. Thus we are furnished with another instance in which one has been taken from among the living, and added to the number that compose the dead. And when we have so many examples of mortality, of those who pass from time to eternity, almost as the meteor flits across the heavens, should we not be more deeply impressed with the important truth, that earth's fairest flowers bloom but to fade; and therefore hold ourselves prepared for the coming of the bridegroom, whether his approach be at midnight, cock-crowing, or in the morning.—*Communicated.*

At the residence of his mother, in Marion District, S. C. on the 6th inst., EDWARD J. MURPHY, aged 23, late a student of Mr. Bingham, at Hillsborough, and formerly of Mr. Colton's School, Fayetteville. He has left an aged mother, brothers and sisters, with many friends, to mourn his loss. He had just completed his education and was about to take charge of a school. His conduct had been such as to gain the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.—*Com.*

In Wayne county, on the 16th inst., Rev. JOHN HOWELL, aged about 90 years. He had been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than 40 years; was a soldier of the Revolutionary war from the earliest period of that ever memorable and glorious struggle; and acquitted himself with exemplary fidelity and ability in every station and relation which he bore in life.

In Raleigh, on the 7th inst., of Measles, ANN, infant daughter of Col. George Little.

Near Morganton N. C. on the 7th ult., after a few days severe illness, HANSON P. SATTERWHITE, Esq., Clerk of the Superior Court of Burke County.

In Wilmington, on the 1st instant, of Apoplexy, Mr. T. D. RADCLIFFE, aged 60 years. Also, on the 9th, JOHN WATTERS, aged 18 months, son of Dr. L. D. Poisson.

At Swansborough, on the 1st inst., in the 45th year of her age, Mrs. LEAH FERRAND, wife of W. P. Ferrand, Esq.

In Greensborough, on the 12th inst., Dr. JOHN PARKER, son of Jonathan Parker, Esq.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CROCKERY,

Which will be sold at the lowest market price.
PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
April 14. 1843. 50tf

PAINT OIL,

FOR sale at retail or by the barrel, by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 19, 1843. 50 3w

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RAVENSCROFT GROVE, RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE SUMMER SESSION of this School will commence on the first day of June, and will continue five months, or till the 31st of October. A punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested.

Application for the admission of new Pupils, should be made to the Rector, as early as is convenient.

TERMS.—For Board, with every incidental expense, and Tuition in English, one hundred dollars per Session, payable in advance.

For Tuition in French, $12 50 per Session.

For Tuition in Music, on the Piano or Guitar, $25 00 per Session, with $3 00 for the use of the instrument.

For Tuition on the Harp, $30 00 per Session, with $10 00 for the use of Instrument.

April 10. 1843. 50-6w

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the friends and patrons of the Messenger, that he will continue its publication, until it can be sold. Those wishing to subscribe for the work, may rest assured that it will not only be continued, but its present reputation shall be sustained.

The Editorial Department will remain under the direction of its present efficient and able Editor, of whose ability, the reader may judge by the present, as well as many of the subsequent numbers.

☞ The whole establishment of the SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, is for sale. To a gentleman well qualified to conduct such a work, it will pay, I believe, about 2500 or 3000 dollars per annum. Any information connected with the establishment will be given by the subscriber.

P. D. BERNARD.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—APRIL 19.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	38 a 40	Mackerel, hf bl. No. 1,	$7
Bacon,	5 a 6	Molasses,	23 a 25
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats,	30
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut.	5½ a 6
Coffee,	10 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	4½ a 6	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn.	47 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	14 a 16	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$4½ a $5½	Sack;	$2½
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	8
Flaxseed,	80 a 90	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2½ a 2½
dry,	10 a 12½	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Lard,	5 a 6	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1½ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6¼ cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 13½, 14, 15 and 16

REMARKS.—There is but little Produce of any kind coming to market. Prices about the same as last week. There is no difficulty in selling Cotton, Flour and Tobacco at quotations.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 12.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 15 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 5 50 a 6 50; Timber 3 00 a 4 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 90 a 4 00; Corn. 50 a 55; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 1 90 a 2 12.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine is going at present at 1 90; not many casks at market. Tar continues stationary at 75.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Mill timber is without change in price or demand; sales at 3 and 4 dollars. Sales of lumber as follows: Flooring 6, 6½, and 6½; wide boards 4, and scantling 3 dollars. 300,000 contract shingles brought from 2½ to 4 dollars.

Bacon.—Sales of hams at 7 cents, and of sides and shoulders at 5½.

Corn.—None afloat, and is in fair demand.

Rice has rather improved; none can be had for less than 2 dollars.

Some transactions in Cuba Coffee at 9 cents.

CHERAW MARKET—April 12.

Bacon 5½ a 6; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11½ a 14; Cotton 4 a 6½; Corn 45 a 50; Flour 5 25 a 5 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 30 a 35; Nails, cut, 6½ a 8.

At Columbia, Cotton 4 to 6¼; principal sales 4 1-2 to 5 1-2; Corn 45 to 56; Bacon 6 to 8; Flour 5 50 to 7. At Columbus, Cotton 3 to 4½.

At New Orleans, Cotton 3¾ to 8 1-2—firm, and prices ⅜ to 1c. above the lowest point of the season. It is supposed that the crop is nearly all in, and will fall short of the estimates. Sugar 3 1-2 to 5; Molasses 15 to 15 1-2; Bacon 2 1-2 to 5; Lard 4½ to 6; Whiskey 16.

At Charleston, Cotton 4 1-2 to 7 1-2; Corn 60 to 62; Flour 4¾ to 5¼; Bacon 3¾ to 8¼.

At Augusta, Cotton 4 to 6¾—principal sales 4 1-2 to 5¼. At Macon, Cotton 3 1-2 to 5¼.

Total receipts of Cotton at all the ports 2,002,785 bales, against 1,415,462 to same dates last year.

At New York, Upland Cotton 4¾ to 6¾; this is a slight improvement. Beeswax 29; Feathers 18 1-2; Flour 4 50 to 5 37; Corn 52 to 56; Oats 27; Whiskey 21; Tallow 7 1-2.

AT AUCTION,

ON Thursday Evening at candle-light, at the Store next to Mr Joseph Baker's,

Fashionable Clothing,

Among which are Gentlemen's Dress super Cloth Coats; Gentlemen's Linen and Summer Frock and Fancy Coats; Gentlemen's Pantaloons, in great variety; Gentlemen's Vests, a splendid assortment.

The Goods opened for examination any time previous to sale.

WILLKINGS, Auct'r.
April 18, 1843.

NEW GOODS.

S. & R. S. CAIN

HAVE just received from the North a superior assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of Muslins, plain, Jaconet, and figured; Irish Linens and Linen Lawns, Diapers, Calico prints, a various and beautiful assortment, Ginghams, printed Lawns, Merino and fancy Cassimeres, blue, green and brown Drill, Gambroons, Bombazines, colored Crapes, fine Handkerchiefs, ladies and gentlemen's Gloves, gentlemen's Vesting, Fans, ladies and gentlemen's Hose, grass and slate Linens, Linen drillings, together with a general assortment of superior articles for ladies and gentlemen's Spring and Summer wear.

Summer Hats, Bonnets, &c., for ladies and gentmen, and misses. Palm leaf Hoods; ladies and misses straw, sherd Silk, Florence, Lawn and open worked willow Bonnets; gentlemen's palm leaf, colored, leghorn Hats, single and double rims; Umbrellas, artificials, silk scarfs, Satin and Bombazine Summer Stocks, ladies Fillet mitts, colored; ribbons of all colors, thread and bobbinet edging, &c. &c.

SHOES.—A general assortment of ladies, gentlemen's and childrep's Shoes, among which are, gentlemen's Seal skin Boots, gentlemen's seal skin pumps, and low quartered shoes, ladies checked and faced gambroon slippers, &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

A large assortment of family groceries, consisting of coffee, and brown sugar, powder and shot, lead, ginger, pepper, spice, madder, spanish brown, copperas, bar soap, scotch snuff, nutmegs, epsom salts, alum, salt petre, brimstone, London mustard, wrapping and writing paper, &c. &c.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—Knives and forks, gentlemen's pocket knives, very fine, shoe knives, sheep shears, Collins', Simmons', King's, and Turpentine axes, trace chains, spades, shovels, grass and scythe blades, shovels and tongs, looking glasses, shaving soap, tea waiters, shoe and saddle tacks, iron, Britannia tea and table spo

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a LARGE STOCK of American, British, French, Scotch, and Irish

DRY GOODS,

Of which the following is a copy of the Invoices.—These Goods have almost all been bought at the New York Package Sales, during the last month, (March.) A portion of them have been shipped to Alabama;—the part which are now receiving at this market will be sold for Cash at unprecedented low prices.

No. 1. 59. 17 Florence Bonnets,
2. 25. 6 pieces Thread Lace, 94½ yards,
3. 30. 13 pieces Black Lace, 190½ yards,
4. 34. 24 black Lace Veils,
5. 44. 11 pieces Thread Lace, 135 yards,
6. 46. 10 ditto ditto, 91 do,
7. 162. 60 fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
8. 173. 4 pieces Aoleans, 138½ yards,
9. 27. 5 pieces Gros-de-Nap, 412½ yards,
10. 60. 10 pieces Jaconet, 120 yards,
11. 62. 50 pieces Prints, 1536 yards,
12. 66. 60 pieces Fancy Prints. 1987 yards,
13. 85. 39 pieces Ginghams, 1502 yards,
14. 109. 18 pieces Pantaloon Drill, 846½ yards,
15. 2 cases 24 Hats,
16. 50 dozen white Cotton Hose,
17. 2 pieces Gambroons, 59 yards.
18. 82 dozen Tuck Combs,
19. 44 dozen Tuck Combs,
20. 14 dozen ditto ditto,
21. 5. 15 dozen Dress Combs,
22. 5. 15 dozen ditto ditto,
23. 6. 10 dezen ditto ditto,
24. 7. 10 dozen ditto ditto,
25. 8 dozen Pillet Gloves,
26. 13 dozen Ivory Combs,
27. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
28. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
29. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
30. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
31. 178 to 182. 20 ps Brown Holland, 517½ yds,
32. 3 pieces striped Linen Drill, 127½ yards,
33. 18. 230 dozen Spool Cotton,
34. 21. 34 pieces Crown Lining,
35. 24. 48 lbs best Patent Thread,
36. 27. 66 lbs do ditto ditto,
37. 63. 24 pieces Drill, 1158 yards,
38. 42. 14 pieces Bed Tick, 602 yards,
39. 42. 14 ditto ditto, 597½ yards,
40. 51. 20 pieces Pantaloon Drill, 600½ yards,
41. 52. 72 Victoria Skirts,
42. 52. 30 Gorded Skirts,
43. 125. 25 pieces Check Muslin, 300 yards,
44. 126. 25 do ditto ditto, 300 ditto,
45. 127. 20 do ditto ditto, 240 ditto,
46. 129. 15 pieces Jaconet Muslin, 300 yards,
47. 132. 15 pieces ditto ditto, 300 yards,
48. 133. 10 pieces ditto ditto, 200 yards,
49. 148. 30 pieces Bishop Lawn. 360 yards,
50. 147. 45 pieces Pantaloon Linen, 1161½ yards,
51. 157. 30 pieces ditto ditto, 776 yards,
52. 160. 30 pieces do Brown ditto. 866½ yards,
53. 161. 30 pieces Mill Spun Linen, 881 yards,
54. 172. 3 pieces 8-4 Linen Sheeting. 108½ yds,
55. 228. 20 pieces Jaconet Muslin, 400 yards,
56. 20. 95 pieces 8-4 Mosquito Netting,
57. 20. 24 pieces Canvass. 1728 yards,
58. 202. 9 pieces Grass Linen. 237½ yards,
59. 204. 10 pieces Red Padding. 480 yards,
60. 207. 50 pieces colored Cambric, 1672 yards,
61. 213. 10 pieces Summer Cloth, 280 yards,
62. 7. 50 dozen Combs,
63. 8. 100 dozen Side Combs,
64. 104. 2 pieces Silk Velvet, 53½ yards,
65. like 111. 20 lbs Sewing Silk,
66. 126. 2 pieces green Cloth, 27 yards,
67. 134. 4 pieces mixed Cassimere, 79½ yards,
68. 135. 3 pieces Cloth, 42 yards,
69. 136. 3 pieces ditto, 43¼ yards,
70 141. 3 pieces ditto, black, 49½ yards,
71. 147. 8 pieces ditto, ditto, 46¾ yards,
72. 150. 5 pieces Sattinet, 193 yards,
73. 162. 15 pieces Irish Linen, 485 yards,
74. 164. 50 pieces Brown Holland, 1258 yards,
75. 188. 8 ps 8-8 Damask Table Linen, 161 yds,
76. 194. 30 pieces Irish Linen, 379½ yards,
77. 214. 3 pieces Bombazine, 105 yards,
78. 221. 15 pieces Alapacha, 436½ yards,
79. 222. 15 pieces Summer Cloth, 445 yards,
80. 271. 65 pieces Furniture Prints, 1876 yards,
81. 287. 10 pieces Padding, 513½ yards,
82. 314. 8 pieces Bishop Lawn, 96 yards,
83. 317. 14 pieces ditto ditto, 168 yards,
84. 320. 1 case Shirting, 1046¼ yards,
85. 325. 14 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 477½ yards,
86. 329. 20 pieces Kerseys, 506 yards,
87. 332. 24 pieces Blue Drill, 800 yards,
88. 333. 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1362½ yards,
89. 326. 12 pieces Kentucky Jeans. 498½ yards,
90. 354. 1 case Bed Tick, 486 yards,
91. 1 case do do. 480 yards,
92. 220. 150. 50 pieces Prints, 1662 yards,
93. as 222. 128. 60 ps ditto, 1980 yards,
94. as 224. 470. 60 ps ditto, 1905 yards,
95. 260. 18. 60 lbs Patent Thread,
96. 304. 10 pieces Padding. 480 yards,
97. 325. 383. 60 ps Fancy Prints, 1910 yards,
98. 326. 362. 50 ps ditto ditto, 1604 yards,
99. as 344. 12. 50 ps ditto ditto, 1548 yards,
100. 345. 8. 58 ps, 1935 yds, Fancy Prints,
101. 356. 31. 60 ps, 2226 yds. ditto ditto,
102. 357. 5. 20 ps Kentucky Jeans, 921 yards,
103. 374. 426. 26 pieces Plaids, 1440 yards,
104. 394. 71. 14 pieces Bed Tick, 617¼ yards,
105. 429. 2. 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1374 yards,
106. 2 pieces Bobbinet Lace, 21¼ yards,
107. 1 piece Inserting. 24 yards,
108. 1 piece ditto, 31 yards,
109. 3 pieces Gimp Lace, 111½ yards,
110. 30. 1 piece Gulling. 40 yards,
111. 40. 2 pieces ditto, 80 yards,
112. 4. 6 pieces Edging, 144 yards,
113. 373. 5 pieces ditto, 124 yards,
114. 419. 4 pieces black Edging, 96 yards,
115. 1906. 1 piece Gimp Lace, 39 yards,
116. 210. 5 dozen black Cotton Hose,
117. 147. 10 dozen do ditto ditto,
118. 22 bundles Ferrets, 78 qr,
119. 1041. 9 pieces Edging, 18 yards each,
120. 27 & 4397. 8 ps ditto, 192 yards,
121. 1533. 7. 168½ ps ditto,
122. 148. 1050 yards Brown Shirting,
123. 169. 1049 yards ditto,
124. 143. 1051¼ yds ditto,
125. 143. 1173 yards Bleached Shirting,
126. 5. 758 yards blue Nankin,
127. 1 case, 30 dozen, Palm Hats,
138. 1 case, 10 dozen, do ditto, and colored,
129. 1 case, 31 11-12 dozen, ditto, white,
130. 52. 1 case, 2218¾ yards, Prints,
131. 160. 1 case, 2010¼ yds, ditto,
132. 343 & 342. 2 cases, 60 doz, Handkerchiefs,
133. 310 & 311. 2 cases, 60 doz, Handkerchiefs,
134. 2, 1802 & 1803. 2 cases, 2149½ yds Shirting,
135. 1 case, 926, 1333¼ yds Shirting,
136. 1 case, 162, 677½ yds ditto,
837. 2 bales, 533 & 638, 1278½ yds extra Shirting,
138. 431. 308½ yards Shirting,
139. 432. 297 yards ditto,
140. 433. 303½ yds ditto,
141. 434. 305½ yds ditto,
142. 83. 632 yards Shirting,
143. 84. 638½ yards ditto,
144. 85. 642 yards ditto,
145. 87. 637 yards ditto,
146. 292. 828½ yards ditto,
147. 292. 818½ yards ditto,
148. 294. 819¼ yards ditto,
149. 295. 835 yards ditto,
150. 6373. 472½ yds ditto,
151. 6374. 461½ yds ditto,
152. 1 bale No. 1 Stripe, 376¾ yards,
153. 1 case, No. 60, 100 dozen Spool Cotton,
154: 25 Parasols,
155: 25 dozen Handkerchiefs,
156: 21 pieces colored Cambric, 728½ yards,
157: 10 pieces black ditto, 366½ yards,
158: 48 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
159: Paper,
160: 5 pieces Osnaburgs, 432 yards,
161: 5 gr gr Bone Buttons,
162: 10 dozen brown colored half Hose,
163: 6 dozen white ditto,
164: 20 dozen do ditto,
165: dozen white Cotton Hose,
166: 18: 2 dozen do ditto,
167: 16 bundles Ferret, 96 gr,
168: 5 gross Coat Buttons,
169: 1 gr gr Bone ditto,
170: 6 gr pl Buttons,
171: 161: 3 pieces Bombazine, 108¾ yards,
172: 221: 65 pieces Prints, 2160 yards,
173: like 223, 737: 60 pieces Prints, 1940¾ yards,
174: 237: 19 pieces Shirting, 832 yards,
175: 25: 856½ pieces ditto,
176: 26: 1033½ pieces ditto,
177: 244: 260: 9 pieces Bed Tick, 400 yards,
178: 272: 1 case Shirting, 1026 yards,
179: 1 piece Cashmeret, 24 yards,
180: 12 fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
181: 33 Silk Bags,
182: 20 dozen mixed Hose,
183: 50 dozen Cotton Hose,
184: 15 dozen black Cotton Hose,
185: 5 pieces Gambroons, 149 yards,
186: 40 gr gr Moulds,
187: 10 do do Vest ditto,
188: 30 gr pl Buttons,
189: 36 dozen boxes Hooks and Eyes,
190: 4: 5½ M ditto, ditto,
191: 50 packs Pins,
192: 6: 4 M Hooks and Eyes,
193: 14 gr paper Vest Buttons,
194: 1: 10 gr gr Bone Buttons,
195: 32 dozen white and colored Gloves, Cotton,
196: 20 dozen Men's Cotton Gloves,
197: 9: 2 dozen Slate Hose,
198: 800: 3 doz ditto ditto,
199: 6 dozen black Fillet Mits,
200: 16 dozen Gloves,
201: 10 dozen Silk Scarfs,
202: 77½ dozen Linen Collars,
203: 8 dozen ditto ditto,
204: 144 Silk Purses,
205: 228: 20 gr Lasting Buttons,
206: 230: 6 gr ravel-edge Buttons,
207: 218: 10 gr Lasting Buttons,
208: 9 gr Paper Buttons,
209: 2: 276 Knives,
210: 3: 300 pair Scissors,
211: 22: 5 pieces 6-4 Bed Tick, 208 yards,
212: 26: 15 pieces Wigans, 467 yards,
213: 46: 2 pieces Cassimere, 61 yards,
214: 51: 5 ditto ditto, 34½ yards,
215: 56: 2 ditto Cloth, 29½ yards,
216: 58: 3 ditto ditto, 34 yards,
217: 59: 2 ditto ditto, 32½ yards,
218: 65: 2 pieces Cassimere, 56½ yards,
219: 85: 10 pieces Drill, 420 yards,
220: 104: 3 pieces Cloth, 47 yards,
221: 105: 3 pieces ditto, 40½ yards,
222: 3: 72 Stocks,
223: 15: 31 Worked Collars,
224: 53: 72 pairs Elastic Suspenders,
225: 50: 5 pieces Vesting, 175½ yards,
126: 60: 3 pieces Bombazine, 122½ yards,
227: 197: 2 boxes Ribbon, 24 pieces,
228: 196: 2 ditto ditto, 24 pieces,
229: 245: 4 pieces Bombazine, 139¾ yards,
230: 256: 5 boxes Ribbon, 180 pieces,
231: 257: 3 boxes ditto, 135 pieces,
232: 258: 5 boxes Belt Ribbon, 60 pieces,
233: 560: 5 boxes ditto ditto, 90 pieces,
234: 266: 6 boxes colored Taffeta, 45 pieces,
235: 274: 3 boxes ditto ditto, 96 pieces,
236: 045: 48 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
237: 346: 72 ditto ditto ditto,
238: 88: 661½ yards Osnaburg, Cotton,
239: 89: 658½ yards Cotton Osnaburg,
240: 90: 658 yards ditto ditto,
241: 127: 666¼ yards ditto ditto,
242: 128: 665½ yards ditto ditto,
243: 129: 671¼ yards ditto ditto,
244: 30: 2056¼ yards Prints,
245: 600: 5984½ yards colored Twills,
246: 133: 9: 18 pieces Ginghams, 821 yards,
247: 153: 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1333½ yards,
248: 6 gr gr Suspender Buttons,
249: 142: 46: 1 piece Cloth, 20½ yards,
250: 1 piece Velvet Vesting, 16½ yards,
251: 5 pieces Inserting, 117 yards,
252: 20 pieces Edging, 70 yards,
253: 31 Silk Cravats,
254: 1 piece Gros-de-Nap, 45½ yards,
255: 12 Bonnets,
256: 16 lbs Sewing Silk,
257: 2 bales. 437 & 438: 602 yards Shirting,
258: 1 case, 1805: 1067 yards bleached Shirting,
259: 1 case, 304: 30 dozen Handkerchiefs,
260: 1 case, 306: 30 dozen ditto,
261: 307: 1 case, 30 dozen ditto,
262: 2 cases, 334: 335: 336: 96 doz Handkerchiefs,
263: 2 bales, 435 & 436: 616 yds Br Sheeting,
264: 2 bales, 88 & 89: 1587½ yds do ditto,
265: 77: 3 cases, 72 pieces, Ribbon,
266: 87: 23: 72 pieces ditto,
267: 91: 27: 24 dozen Suspenders,
268: 98: 38: 10 pieces Crape Lisc, 400½ yards,
269: 109: 49: 5 pieces blk Pekin Silk. 344½ yards,
270: 114: 53: 5 pieces Sail Duck, 331½ yards,
271: 622: 633 yards Shirting,
272: 583: 645½ yds ditto,
273: 4 cases Palm Hats, 80 dozen,
274: 2 do ditto ditto, 40 dozen,
275: 1 do ditto ditto, 20 dozen,
276: 100 reams Wrapping Paper,
277: 1 bale Twine, 23½ lbs,
278: 3 reams Paper,
279: 1 ditto ditto,
280: 1949: 1 piece Cloth, 11½ yards,
281: 9838: 1 ditto ditto, 14½ yards,
282: 2037: 1 ditto ditto, 15½ yards,
283: 26.075: 1 do ditto, 20 yards,
284: 62,289: 1 do ditto, 16½ yards,
285: 62 367: 1 do ditto, 13½ yards,
286: 62 213: 1 do ditto, 17 yards,
287: 62,343: 1 do ditto, 15½ yards,
288: 62,322: 1 do ditto, 25½ yards,
289: 16 006: 1 piece Cassimere. 25½ yards,
290: 4209: 1 ditto ditto, 18½ yards,
291: 13: 10 dozen Silk Gloves, white,
292: 17: 10 dozen do ditto, black,
293: 20 pieces black and white Prints, 336 yards,
294: 4 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 125 1-2 yards,
295: 1 piece Blue Cloth, 23¾ yards,
296: 30 doz doz Braces,
297: 15 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
298: 17 dress Handkerchiefs,
299: 2 dozen fancy Handkerchiefs,
300: 6 pieces Coat Binding,
310: 5½ dozen Silk Cravats,
302: 11 1-2 yards figured Satin,
303: 28: 15 dozen Cotton Hose, fancy,
304: 29: 15 ditto ditto ditto, ditto,
305: 46: 100 dozen Suspenders,
306: 49: 3 pieces Sheeting Linen, 219 1-2 yards,
307: 57: 65 Parasols,
308: 64: 50 Shawls,
309: 64: 50 ditto,
310: 121: 25 pieces Printed Lawn, 1000 yards,
311: 177: 7 pieces black Velvet, 220 1-2 yards,
312: 324: 44 pieces Handkerchief, 1473 yards,
313: 337: 15: 31 pieces Shirting, 916 yards,
314: 353: 36 pieces Ginghams, 1496 yards,
315: 10 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
316: 1 piece Silk, 25½ yards,
317: 1 case, 50 pair, Brogans,
318: 100 pair Women's Slippers,
319: 1 case, 50 pair, Brogans,
320: 2 cases, 200 pair, Slippers,
321: 202 1-2 lbs Axes,
322: 877: 15 dozen Palm Hats,
323: 5: 60 dozen ditto ditto,
324: 3723: 1047 yards Bleached Shirting,
325: 2 cases, 60 Bonnets,
326: 2 cases, 24 pair, Calf Boots,
327: 1 case, 12 pair, ditto ditto,
328: 305 & 306: 37 ps Ken. Jeans, 1396 1-2 yards,
329: 323: 14 pieces Sattinet, 356 1-2 yards,
330: 324: 32 pieces Ginghams, 1600 yards,
331: 18: 120 pair Slippers,
332: 18: 50 pair Buskin Shoes,
333: 18: 75 pair Slippers,
334: 19: 20: 21: 180 pair Brogans,
335: 22: 60 pair Pumps,
336: 1: 40 pair Slippers,
337: 1: 40 pair Buskins,
338: 5 & 6: 110 pair Brogans,
339: 7: 60 pair Pumps,
340: 3: 12 pair Boots,
341: 4: 12 pair ditto,
342: 2: 12 pair ditto,
343: 11 & 12: 2 dozen Hats, 24,
344: 1 to 10: 10 cases, 120 Coney Hats,
345: 13: 14: 15: 3 cases, 36 Russia Hats,
346: 16 & 17: 2 cases, 24 ditto ditto,
347: 1367: 1331: 1305: 3 cases, 36 B B B blk Hats,
348: 36, G H: 1 case, 5 dozen, Wool Hats,
349: 1333: 1335: 26: 27: 28: 1314: 6 cases, 72 Hats
350: 137: 139: 141: 142: 143: 144: 6 ca, 72 D'b Hats
351: 209: 210: 93: 3 cases, 36 D'b Hats,
352: 217: 218: 2 cases, 24 Moleskin Taper Hats,
353: 38: 37: 2 cases, 24 Moleskin Bell ditto,
354: 153: 154: 2 cases, 24 blk Russia Bell ditto,
355: 241: 1 case, 12 Silk Hats,
356: 25 cases ditto ditto,
357: 36: G H: 1 case, 5 dozen, Wool Hats,
358: 23: 24: 25: 389: 1334: 1313: 6 ca, 72 Coney do
359: 132: 162: 146: 135: 145: 138: 6 ca, 72 D'b do,
360: 20: 94: 113: 178: 4 cases, 42 D'b Russia Hats,
361: 1265: 1268: 2 cases, 24 fashionable Hats,
362: 81: 1 case, 12 B B D'b Russia Hats,
363: 219: 220: 2 cases, 24 Silk Hats,
364: 32, 192: 2 cases, 24 Bell Moleskin Hats,
365: 160: 150: 2 cases, 24 B B blk Russia Hats,
366: 89: 1 case, 12 D'b Russia Hats,
367: 240: 1 case, 12 Silk Hats,
368: 20 cases ditto ditto,
369: 8 cases ditto ditto,
370: 5 pieces, 80 yards, Diaper,
371: 38 gr Buttons,
372: 1 gr ditto,
373: 5 gr ditto,
374: 1 gr ditto,
375. 1 M Needles,
376: 61: 2 pieces Carpeting, 228¾ yards,
377: 81: 2 pieces ditto, 208 yards,
378: 87: 2 pieces ditto, 210 yards,
379: 90: 2 pieces ditto, 220½ yards,
380: 94: 2 pieces ditto, 204 yards,
381: 93: 2 pieces ditto, 211 yards,
382: 100: 2 ps cotton do, 206 1-2 yards,
383: 103: 5 ps Linen do, 431 yards,
384: 113: 114: 5 ps Cotton Carpeting. 523 1-2 yds,
385: 111: 112: 8 ps ditto ditto, 647½ yards,
386: 126: 13: 30 ps 6-4 Canton Matting, 1200 yds,
387: 40 to 30: 69 kegs Nails, 100 to E,
388: 1 keg ditto, " "
389: 1 keg ditto, " "
390: 1 bale, 20 pieces, Russia Sheeting, &c. &c. &c.

April 1, 1843. 48-2m

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, are requested to come forward and settle the same with the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner. All persons having claims against said firm, will present them to me for settlement, as I am duly authorized to close the business of the firm.

The business will, for the present be continued under my superintendence, and the very large and fresh STOCK OF GOODS on hand will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1842. 31tf

THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

WM. E. MATHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, Directors. CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the following SLAVES, for the apprehension of either a reward of Fifty Dollars will be given:

DAVE, who ranaway in Alabama, formerly belonging to Alex. Watson or Mr. Purcell, of Robeson county, N. C. Sometimes called Dave Watson.

Also, another slave named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald, of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of either of the above named Slaves.

R. YELDELL.

November 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville. N. C.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1843.

Henry Avera and wife et. al. *vs.* Real Estate of Moses Avera, dec'd.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LANDS.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Avera and William Avera, next of kin and heirs at law of Moses Avera, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said John and William to appear before the Justices of our said Court, at a Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of Petitioners' should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John Mac Laurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, 1843, and 67th year of American Independence.

[47] JOHN MAC LAURIN.

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of CANDLES, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Vestings,
2150 pieces of Calico,
250 do Ginghams,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Pantaloon Linens and Gambroons,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslin,
Bishop Lawns and Book Muslin,
French Printed Lawns,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
Rich figured Silks,
Rich black and colored Silks,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,

With many other goods, all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales for *Cash*, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

March 15, 1843. 46tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of John F. Barnes of Bladen County, late Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

February 11, 1843. 41-10w

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 1, 1843.

FRESH

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a large and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Drap-de-tes, Merino Cassimeres, Crape Camlets, Gambroons, Bombazines, plain and fig'd black, blue black and colored Silks, white, Pink and blue Satins, Florences, plain and fig'd Challys, Silk Velvets, Tabby ditto, Satin, Valencia and other Vestings, Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, plain and hem-stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs, Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Book and Plaid ditto, 50 pieces Printed Lawns and Muslins, 55 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 72 ps. Pennsylvania, York and other Jeans, 50 ps. Brown Linens and Linen Drillings, white and fancy ditto, 200 pieces Bleached Shirtings, 700 ps. Prints, 103 ps. Georgia Nankins, 30 ps. Tickings, 30 ps. Apron Checks, 600 dozen Combs, assorted, 800 gross Buttons, various qualities, 3 cases Clarks & Taylor's Spool Cotton, low priced ditto, 32 doz. fancy Silk Shawls, 51 ps. plain and twilled Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, 150 dozen Cotton ditto, 15 dozen Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades. 156 lbs. Patent Thread, 14 lbs. black Sewing Silk, fine and common Brown Shirtings, Lowell Osnaburgs, Suffolk and Nashua Drillings, Thread Laces and Edgings, Cotton and Jimp ditto, black Lace Veils, Silk and Cotton Hosiery and Gloves, Paddings and Canvass, colored Cambrics, 12-4 Linen Sheetings, Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, black Italian Cravats, handsome wrought Collars, Cotton Cards, Knives and Forks.

—ALSO—

50 cases fine and low priced Fur and Silk Hats, 15 dozen Florence, Straw and Cypress Bonnets, 151 dozen Palm Hats, 2000 pair Shoes, with a great many articles not named.

As the above Goods were bought principally at the New York Auction and Package Sales, and entirely for Cash, they can be sold at reduced prices for *Cash* or *good Notes* at Bank.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, March 28, 1843. 47-8w

IMPORTED

FLATTERER,

(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, at New Market, England, first Oct. Meeting, 1834.)

THIS splendid English Race Horse will make the ensuing Season at FAYETTEVILLE, under the management of the undersigned.

TERMS.—To former patrons $20, and to new $25 *cash*, the season. Classes of six mares, $20 each. No liabilities for accidents or escapes. Mares from a distance well fed with grain for 30 cents per day, or $2 a week.

Season to commence 1st March, and end 15th July.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, imp. Margrave, &c.) his dam Clare by Marmion, (son of Whiskey, out of young Noisette, by Diomede,)—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker Mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowes's Byerly—Turk Mare, dam of the two True Blues, &c.

For extended pedigree, history, performances, &c. see hand bills.

MALCOLM McCOLEMAN.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 17, 1843. 42tf

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

NO. 88 PEARL STREET.

Terms reduced to $1 25 pr. day.

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr. W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & CO. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT.
W. F. LEONARD.

New York, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42-6m

50 CASKS FRESH THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

March 22, 1843. 46-tf

POWER LOOMS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Ten Mattawan Looms, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

C. B. MALLETT.

March 21, 1843. 46-tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balace in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1843.

William Reeves *vs.* Jeremiah Reeves and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Haws, Edward Reeves, Jane Harris, Betsey Reeves, James Cassidy and wife Nancy, David Reeves, James Reeves, and Edward Henry, are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that they be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in May next, to answer, plead, or demur, to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, D. Lewis, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in February, 1843.

[45-6wpd] DAVID LEWIS, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1843.

Louisa Louden *vs.* James Louden.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Louden, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer and Greensborough Patriot, for 3 months, notifying him to appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the last Monday in August next, and answer, or the Petition in this case will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte.

Witness, &c. &c.

[45] O. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(SUCCESSORS OF H. ERAMBERT.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally,